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UNREST.

BY HESTER A. BENEDICT.

"I was so lonely!" a violet said,
As it nestled close to an eagle's breast,
"So tired, too, of the dusk and the dew;
God sent you, I think, to give me rest!
Bear me away to the gates of day,
To heights that forever are glad and green;
And, safe on your breast as a bird in its nest,
Let me learn what living and loving mean."

The wind crept cold to the eyrie's edge
That night, from its cavern beside the sea,
And the bird slept well; but the pride o' the dell,
Forgotten and faded, cried, "Ah me,
For the sweet, sweet dream by the shadowy stream!
For the lonely life that I used to hate!
For the dusk and the dew so tender and true!"
But the wind made answer, "Too late, too late."

To-day, in the calm of his cold content,
High on the cliffs the bold bird sits,
And never a thought of the harm he wrought
Through the sunny space of his memory flits.
But the wind, in glee, creeps up from the sea,
And, finding the violet doomed and dead,
Wafts it away from "the gates of day,"
And buries it down where the dusks are shed.

—(*Home Journal*.

JERUSALEM TO THE DEADSEA

[Chambers' Journal.]

"Sar, de horses is ready!"

At the shrill summons, I face round, and set my cook, butler, guide, and *charge d'affaires pro tem.*, embodied in the single person of "that well known and excellent dragoman, Abraham Mordecai, whose black shining face, and robe of white bordered with crimson, always remind me of a newly-polished grate in its summer "paperings." Yesterday morning my two comrades and I arrived from Jaffa, after riding all night (with Arab saddles) along a road like the stair of a ruined lighthouse; and now, having reposed our exhausted frames by tramping all round Jerusalem, ascending Mount Olivet, making the tour of the Holy Sepulchre, and visiting the Mosque of Omar, we are now (2 P. M.) starting off again for Bethany, Jericho, the Dead Sea, the Jordan, and Heaven knows where beside.

Fortunately, I have just returned from Arabia, and am therefore case-hardened to the overthrow of my cherished ideas respecting the "Arab steed" and his master—ideas derived chiefly from a well-known ballad, in which the Bedouin persistenly apostrophistes his horse as "sole," although the only one sold eventually seems to have been the intending purchaser, seeing that the Arab finishes by coolly mounting his beast and riding off, leaving the bargain suspended *sine die*. By this time I have seen both the horse and man in their true colors—the former as a gaunt, slouching, undersized screw; the latter as a long, lean, dirty, sly-looking, useless vagabond, who holds that his duty toward his neighbor is to run off with all that he has, and to cut his throat if he makes any objection. This salutary experience reconciles me to the nondescript beasts which we are to mount, and the two scarecrows in white and yellow who are to serve as our escort; but my comrades, not yet acclimatized to the "monster-breeding Orient," express their surprise and displeasure "with the freedom of speech which is the birth right of every Englishman."

'Nice lot of beasts, eh, Jim? Look as if they'd just escaped from the siege of Paris."

"And a swell escort we've got—rather! If we want a stock of old iron, we know where to go. How much would you insure your life for, before firing that fellow's pistols?"

"Twig that party in the yellow cloak—he's a nice young man for a small cannibal tea-party! Hang me if he don't look like a sausage rolled up in an omelet!"

This Saturday Review eclogue is suddenly interrupted by our *chef d'escadron's* shrill cry of "Ready gentle-*men*!" and by a forward movement on the part of our "two cavaliers." Each settles himself in his saddle—the horses' heads are turned towards the Jaffa Gate—the swarthy, white-coated sentinels give our cavalcade a valedictory grin as it clatters through the arch—

And roundly we ride away.

It is half past two on a glorious May afternoon, and the sun lights up tower and battlement as we skirt the old gray wall and pace along the ridge upon which the hosts of Godfrey de Bouillon stood ranged nearly eight hundred years ago. Downward into the deep fosse of the valley of Jehospaphat, which we reach by a prolonged slide down a kind of waterfall of rolling stones; upward again along the slopes of terraced Olivet, crowned by its little gray convent; round the elbow of the hill, whence, eighteen centuries ago, a warworn traveler from the farther side beheld the city and wept over it; then over ridge after ridge of crumbling rock, on which the sun smites fiercely; till at length we draw rein beside a little knot of ruinous houses, and hear our guide announce: "Dere de house of Lazarus—dis Bethany!"

We turn to the left through the little village, and halt in front of the traditional site of the great miracle—a low square apperture almost level with the road, down which we wriggle ourselves wrong side foremost, with no very clear idea how we are to get out again. But, once inside, the charm is complete. After the blinding glare and heat without, this cool, shadowy, voiceless crypt is like a haven of refuge. The repose of centuries broods upon the low massive walls and earthen floor, on which our steps fall without a sound. It is indeed a holy place—a spot where, in that age of iron, some weary spirit, worn with long watching and waiting, might well have been content to lay itself to rest forever. One can almost imagine a shrouded figure, still in the stillness of death, and "bound hand and foot with grave clothes," in that farther corner where the shadows lie so deep; and hark! do we not hear from without a confused hum of voices, and a sound of low, dreary weeping, followed by the silence of intense expectation. "Lazarus, come forth!" Clear and commanding sounds the calm voice through that death-like silence; and see the still figure stirs—it rises—it stands erect; and the Living Dead comes slowly up from the nether gloom, and stands wan and ghastly in the dazzling sunlight, gazing round him with eyes still haggard from the secrets of the grave.

But there is no time now to yield to the influences of the spot. Our leader's shrill call comes echoing down the funeral-like entrance, and we must go. One long draught of lemonade before vaulting into the saddle, and we were off again, along a gentle incline, growing ever steeper and steeper, till at length it plunges in one great slide down into a vast, deep, craggy ravin, in the depths of which a dry water-course bars its parched white furrow to the blistering sunshine. At the top of this final "shelve," the Arabs dismount to lead their horses, and we, in duty bound, follow suit,

"By Jove!" says my younger comrade, Freshman (a tall, light-haired fellow of genuinely Anglo-Saxon type), stretching himself with an air of relief, "I seem to have got some legs, after all!"

"So do I," answers Black ruefully; "but then I seem to have got somebody else's instead of my own!"

At the foot of the descent we water our beasts at a small tank (the placing of which in this desolate spot ought to earn many a prayer for the "kind soul" of the Oriental "Sybil Grey," who built it, refresh ourselves with another horn of lemonade all around, look at our watches, and then rouse our nags into a trot, for if we are to be at Jericho by eight this evening, it behoves us to make haste.

And now comes the wisest part of our journey. An immense silence—a weird-*forgotten* look, as of a dispeopled world—an utter, dead loneliness—an endless network of crumbling ridges, and dry torrent-beds, and black tunnel-like gorges, and narrow paths skirting dark precipices, till I begin to recall Mr. Kingsley's grim picture of the "spider's web" of dreary mountain glens leaning ever upward and upward, in the centre of which Peripheites the robber sat watching for his prey. And presently in one of those same gorges, I do indeed meet with something which, by skilful management, might almost be worked up into an adventure. I have got considerably in advance of my party, and am in the narrowest part of the gully, where the jutting rock barely allow two men to pass abreast, when a tall gaunt Bedouin, with a huge rusty matchlock on his shoulder comes with his long swinging stride round a sharp corner, and halts directly in front of me. Of course he must be a robber; and of course I ought, according to established precedent, to leap from my saddle, and fell him to the earth with one of those "swift, sure, irresistible blows" which Guy Livingstone or Sir Fulke Erceldoune used to be so fond of delivering. But I don't. I merely hold out my hand, and say (in nearly all the Arabic I know) "Peace be with you, my friend." The scarecrow extends a bony claw with a hoarse "welcame, my lord!" and vanishes among the rocks as the foremost of my party comes clattering into view.*

Towards the middle of the afternoon we receive a reinforcement of one—the young sheik of the tribe to which our escort belong, who comes rushing at full gallop along the very brink of the precipice, his white burnouse streaming behind him, his long lance quivering in his hand, and the figures of horse and rider thrown into bold relief by the dark rocks behind them—a nearer approach to the mythical Arab cavalier than I ever saw either before or after. He is a fine active young fellow, with much of that unstudied grace and courtesy which, in the East, usually characterizes the man who rules men. He talks freely enough in a mixed dialect of broken English and rippling Arabic, about what he has seen and done; and hints without much shyness at his simple political creed of taxing men alike. On this latter point he is evidently past conversion. "The pacha," says he naively, "robs all men—so do we. We take perhaps, a few piastres at a time; the pacha takes thousands upon thousands every month—how, then, are we worse than the pacha?" The question is not easy to answer: for, in truth, the official system of Palestine runs very much like our old nursery tale. "The fire began to burn the stick, the stick began to beat the dog, the dog began, to bite the pig." Every governament employe, from the governor-general to the custom house officer, pays high for his place, and must indemnify himself by fleecing his subordinates. The grand vizier exacts tribune from the governor-general, the governor-general squeezes the pachas, the pachas rob their subalterns, the subalterns plunder the people; and thus (as M. Herzen said with bitter truth of an equally trampled race) "no change of government can affect the people, for, whatever happens, they are sure to be robbed." Any man who wises to judge for himself of the fruit of Turkish rule, cannot do better than travel in Arabia or Palestine.

The sun is just setting as we reach the summit of the pass from which begins the final descent to the plain of Jericho, and turn to look our last upon a panorama which may bear comparison with anything in Switzerland. Beneath us lies, range beyond range, the vast labyrinth of mountain ridges, through which we have struggled, now bathed in a sea of glory by the last rays of the sun. To our right the ground falls away from under our very feet in a sheer precipice several hundred feet in depth; while on the farther side of the great gulf a mighty bastion of naked rock towers up in one great sweep of unbroken blackness, blotting the lustrous sky like a threatening thunder cloud. Half way down the cliff (pasted, as it were, on the face of the precipice) hangs the ruins of a small convent, built in the evil days when men fled to rocks and caves for refuge from their fellow-men; and downward from it, a little ribbon of pathway, barely visible from where we staud, zigzags along that tremendous wall toward the distant valley. All this, seen beneath the splendor of a Syrian sunset, makes me feel, not for the first time, how utterly powerless are mere words to describe the grand painting of nature.

But the glory is short-lived. As we turn our horses' heads towards the valley, the sun plunges below the horizon, and instantly the whole scene is wrapped in that dim, gray, shadowy semi-twilight which is more ghostly than any darkness through which the stern features of the surrounding landscape loom weird and spectral. Down, down ever down, with the slow measured march of a funeral procession, while each and all become utterly silent, without knowing why. At length our leader's shrill voice is heard, bidding us dismount and lead our beasts, minding where we step; but at the same moment, amid the sea of deepening darkness that spreads below, we espy a faint glimmer of light, and up into the still air goes a genuine English "hurrah!" which the astonished echoes catch up and repeat.

At this point a sudden change comes over the counsels of my two comrades. All afternoon they have been vigilant and warlike, advertising their "armed neutrality," by cracking off their revolvers at every bird or even lizard that presents itself, happily without doing any mischief beyond frightening their horses a little; and have agreed that, as "these Arab fellows can't be trusted, you know," it will be advisable to keep watch in turn all night long. But now that we are at length close to the haven of rest, they suddenly decide that the place is safe enough, and that "it's no good sitting up all night for nothing;" in which judgment I acquiesce with a secret chuckle. To practical John Bull, the chance of being robbed and murdered is a hypothetical, and therefore a contemptible danger; the loss of a night's rest is a real and less endurable one.

I need not describe our night encampment at Jericho, which, thanks to the all-providing Abraham (who seems to carry all the necessaries of travel in his pocket, like Peter Schlemihl's "Gray Man"), is every whit as good as the hotel at Jerusalem, minus the mosquitoes. Men sleep well after two or three days of such work as we have been doing; and we are all ready to make oath that we have not been asleep more than five minutes, when about three in the morning, Abraham's black face peers through the haugings o the tent, with "Coffee, gentle-*men*!" We hastily swallow our morning cup, mount our beasts, and ride away into the darkness, like a band of reavers on a midnight foray. For the first hour all is dark and silent; and our shadowy cavalcade, flitting through the gloom without a sound, has a very ghostly effect. But, little by little, the blackness wanes into gray, the gray warms into crimson; long streaks of light shoot across the brightening sky, while the morning mists roll off like the smoke of a battle; till at last up rises the sun in all his glory, revealing the bare undulating moor with its thin herbege, the bold rocky ridge that bounds it to the right, the great dome of the Mountain of Temptation in the background, and, far away to the front, the long narrow line of grayish-white that marks the shore of the still hidden Dead Sea.

At this point we halt to look about us, while our young sheik and his two henchmen improvise a tournament for our amusement. Two of them charge each other with levelled lances; the one drops helplessly from his saddle with a sharp cry, and the conqueror is couching his spear to despatch him, when the third, rushing in at full gallop, beats down the lance point with his clubbed carabine, and drives back the assailant. The fallen man remount, (his horse having stood by him all the time), and the three whirl round each other in all the evolutions of a battle, thrusting, parrying, and wheeling, with a quickness which sight can hardly follow.

But the distant strip of beach now catches our eyes, and acts upon each and all like the far off glitter of the Euxine upon the wearied Ten Thousand. We do not, indeed, shout "Thalassa, Thalassa!" but we put our horses to their speed and ride straight down upon the lake, every man for himself. Half an hour more, and, with a universal cheer, we come dashing out upon the smooth hard sand of the shore, and see before us the lonely Sea, in all its still and deadly beauty, prisoned between its great bastions of rock, without a ripple to break its smooth transparent surface, save where, far to the left, comes rushing into its pulseless crystal the black swirl of the Jordan.

After a hot, dusty ride, the temptation of the cool sparkling water is irresistible. We fling down our clothes anywhere and anyhow, and there is a regular race for "first in," at which Abraham, knowing what the result would be, grins sardonically. And well he may; for now the buoyancy of the water, which we have hitherto regarded as mere "travellers' yarn," suddenly asserts itself in a very unexpected manner. The first who steps in makes two strides safely enough; but at the third he gives a sudden plunge forward, throws his feet spasmodically above the surface, and begins rolling over and over like a wounded whale. Before we can recover from our amazement at these manœuvres, we find ourselves imitating them whether we will or not; and now begins a series of antics, at which the Arabs on shore make the air ring with laughter. Black tries to swim according to rule, and finds himself flapping the air with his hands as if beating off mosquitoes, while his heels amuse themselves with a similar performance in the rear. I turn upon my back, but the moment I strike out with my feet, find myself revolting like a teetotum, without advancing an inch. Freshman attempts to put his feet to the ground, and instantly turns a summersault, as if trying to jump down his own throat, while the nauseous fluid (the flavor of which may be faintly represented by a judicious mixture of brimstone and old shoes) insinuates itself into his nose and mouth, making him cough and sputter as though he would sneeze his very brains out. Nevertheless, the exquisite clearness and delicious coolness of the water tempt us to remain "in" a considerable time; but at length the galls and scratches, of which we all carry more than a few, begin to smart so intolerably from the action of the salt, that we are fain to beat a retreat—frosted all over, like bridecakes, with crystalized salt.

"Well," observes Freshman, as we mount again, "that would be a jolly sell for a fellow that wanted to commit suicide! He might jump in till all's blue, and be none the worse!"

"I believe you," chimes in Black; "this must be the place where Paddy swore to drown himself or perish in the attempt."

And the two ride forward to see whether Abraham is taking proper care of the two little canisters of Dead Sea water which they intend carrying back with them to England, in order to astonish their untraveled friends (as of course they must do, or where is the use of traveling at all) with the recital of their wonderful bathe, illustrated by the actual sight and taste of that marvellous fluid which had been the mainstay of every poet and rhetorician in want of a simile, since the days of Sir John Mandeville.

By this time it is past seven o'clock, and upon this broad level sweep of unsheltered sand, the heat of the sun is already beginning to tell. Here, as in Arabia, the most delightful hours of the day are those from four to half-past six; but, after that, all who are caught loitering in the dominions of the great Fire-king, find his face turned upon them in anger—an anger which few can venture to brave to the last. However, let him rage as he will, we must not be balked of our dip in the Jordan, which we want (as Black truly remarks) "to wash off the salt of the Dead Sea." So, putting our jaded beasts to the best canter which they can raise, we head straight for the dark belt of vegetation, which, winding in endless curves athwart the dull brassy yellow of the great plain, betrays the presence of the historic river.

Over ridge after ridge of crumbling sand, through hollow after hollow filled with dry dust, which flies in a cloud, making our eyes smart and our faces tingle; but the fresh morning breeze still softens the sun's wrath like Mercy pleading with Veangeance. And lo! as we crown a steep broken bank, below us sparkles the glancing current beneath its overshadowing leaves, like some dark eastern beauty smiling on the audacious Feringhees who have stolen upon her repose. But just as this pretty simile passes through my mind, my comrades break in with imagery of a very different order.

"Fine coffee, eh, George? only there might be a little more cream in it!"

"Or London porter—which I only wish it was!"

We strip and plunge in without a moment's hesitation, despite the cries of the Arabs, who come panting up to warn us that the current is very strong, and that we had better take care. Take care, indeed! Nonsense! In the boisterous days of early spring, when the river, swollen by the snows of a thousand hills, comes down in its wrath, such a thing might be; but this is the 24th of May, and we laugh the rivulet to scorn. Who'll be first on the other side? Here goes? Hello! what's this? I can't keep my footing—my feet slip on the stones, and the stones slip from under them. And Black is down on his knees, as if waiting to be beheaded; and Freshman is rolling in the shallows, wit a great smudge of black clay across his nose, while the Arabs on the bank screech like cats upon a garden wall. This does not look much like getting across; but across we must get, whether or not. So we swim leisurely up the "slack-water" in the hollow of the bend, till we pass the projecting bank round which the current sweeps—and then make a kind of salmon leap right across, the rush of the stream itself driving us, as we had calculated, straight upon the oppose bank. To get back again (as Vergil formerly discovered in a more serious case) is a far less easy matter; but we managed it at last, and, satisfied with our achievement, paddle lazily about in the still water under the bank, or swing ourselves up and down upon the overhanging bushes which stand so thick upon the rich layer of black loam that lines the stream on either side. This last amusement, however, ends by exciting the hostility of the terrible "bushflies," compared with which the ordinary mosquito is as a horse spider to a tarantula; and after being tattooed all over in a way that might have aroused the envy of a Maori, we are glad to retreat to the shore, and beat off the "Midianites" (as Black appropriately styles them) with our big Turkish towels. The knock-down blows of the current have left their mark upon us in more than one severe bruise, from which the blood is flowing pretty freely; but nevertheless, after being throughly rubbed down with rough towels, and swallowing a few slices of orange which our inexhaustable Abraham has in readiness, we feel wonderfully invigorated. After the voluptuous cradle-rocking of the soft, sleepy, tideless lake, this boisterous, buffeting rush of living water acts like a reviving cordial; and we mount our horses again as fresh as if we had but newly started.

At this point (for our farther movements are to be merely retrograde) our journey through Palestine may be said to end; and a very enjoyable little journey it has been—a wholesome exercise for the time being, a seed of pleasant memories hereafter. For it is not while actually upon the road that the traveler most fully enjoys his travel; or, to speak more correctly, it is his body that enjoys it rather than his mind. The little every-day cares and businesses of the route—the physical pleasure of fresh air, bracing exercise, constant change—the physical discomfort of broken rest bodily fatigue, bad accommodation—leave little or no room for subtler influences. It is but seldom that one can fully appreciate anything at the actual moment of seeing it. Mental as well as bodily food requires to be completely digested, and it is only when all is over—when mind and body are alike at rest—that the crowded impressions of a long journey give forth in all their fullness the pleasure which they were intended to yield, and the lesson which they were sent to teach.

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*This, I suspect, is what most of the robber stories one hears would amount to, if carefully sifted. The Jericho road is now almost as safe as regent street.

MME. BOLIVER, having tried in vain to getpay for some cravats which a young fophad bought of her, at last sent in her billin this style: "To two dozen fancy satin policeman, 200 francs." "What do you mean? What are satin policemen?" asked the dandy. "Your cravats, for they take a thief by the throat every morning."

DREARY.

The day is ending,
The night is descending:
The march is frozen.
The river dead.

Through clouds like ashes
The red sun flashes
On village windows
That glimmer red.

The snow commences;
The buried fences
Mark no longer
The road o'er the plain.

When through the meadows,
Like fearful shadows,
Slowly passes
A funeral train.

The bell is pealing.
And every feeling
Within me responds
To the dismal knell;

Shadows are trailing,
My heart bewailing
And tolling within
Like a funeral knell.

THE MOYA'S BALL.

The Most Magnificent of Modern Times—Dazzling Scenes at the Academy of Music and Horticultural Hall—A Democratic Affair.

The annual Easter festival gathering of the Moyamensing Assembly took place in Philadelphia on Monday evening, and as it is generally known, those heretofore given have been the most gorgeous affairs of the kind, but the Moya, judging from the accounts really outdid itself on Monday. From a lengthy description which we find in the Age, we take the following:

THE ENTRANCE TO THE ACADEMY.

As soon as the doors of the Academy were entered, the scene presented was a novel and picturesque one, and the attention of the visitors was immediately arested by a very beautiful and original floral device that greeted the eye. The five large dorways that led from the outer hall of the building to the lobby, were arched with evergreens, and these arches were of very graceful and elaborate construction. Over the centre arch was displayed, in letters composed of white camellias, the word "Moyamensing," and on either side, and hanging in the centre of doorways, were displayed large bells, composed entirely of rare flowers. Over the other doorways were suspended beautiful hanging baskets of flowers, the whole producing a very charming effect. At the base of each of the arches was placed a full length female statue, the white material of which formed a striking contrast to the back-ground of evergreen. Placed on the arches named were stars composed of "callons" and other bright flowers. This is the first time in the history of balls at the Academy of Music that the entrance-way named has been so beautifully ornamented, and shows that the engineers of the ball last night possessed originality as well as taste, discrimination and liberality.

THE BALL-ROOM FLOOR OF THE ACADEMY.

After passing into the body or auditorium of the Academy, the scene presented would baffle the pen of a Dickens to describe, and we can only in this connection give a sort of matter-of-fact description of the scene that presented itself. The first thing that struck the eye was the

SUPERB BALL-ROOM CARPET

which coveted the entire stage and temporary flooring of the Academy; and here again the projectors of the Moyamensing Ball, gave us a taste of their originality and lavish ependiture. This carpet, and there were 1,400 yards of it, and which was made expressly for the Moya's Ball, at a cost of several thousand dollars, was composed of the richest materials, and was of very beautiful design. The ground was white, on which was woven a sort of vine or scroll-work, composed of crimson, orange, yellow, red and blue colors, and over this white ground was thrown here and there a shade of blue and green color. The squares between the scroll-work were ornamented with beautiful boquets of many colored flowers, and the carpet, as a whole (which was English Axminster make) presented a bright, cheerful and brilliant appearance.

RICH UPHOLSTERY

was the most attractive feature of the Academy dancing floor after viewing the carpet. Near the rear of the stage was erected a superb canopy or curtain, which stretched entirely across the stage, and extended upwards as far as the "flies." This curtain was one of the most striking features of the decorations, and it hung down in very graceful folds. It was composed of one thousand yards of white lace, and one thousand yards of pink chints, and was drawn aside by means of silk cords, the same used at the Grand Ball to the Prince of Wales, and which has not been used since that memorable event. This canopy or curtain was thirty-six feet by fifty feet in extent, and nothing could be handsomer

A FAIRY-LIKE GROTTO

was disclosed to view on that portion of the stage to the rear of where the canopy mentioned was erected. This grotto was marvelously beautiful. In the center was erected a large fountain, constantly throwing forth jets of many colored waters, the prismatic effect of which was superb. This fountain was surrounded by clusters of flowers and evergreen shrubbery. In front of the fountain were placed two bronze figures on pedestals, each figure holding a sort of a chandelier, from which emanated gas lights shown through different colored glass globes. *En passant*, it may be remarked that a large number of these bronze figures holding gas burners, were placed on pedestals in different parts of the ball room floor, there being two hundred and nineteen lights, excluding the hanging chandeliers. The extreme rear of the stage, and the sides of the same disclosed a very beautifully painted grotto scene. This represented a fairy lake, from which radiated a number of alcoves or smaller grottoes, the prevailing colors of the scene being light blue, white, and picked here and there with orange color.

To the rear of the prismatic fountain, and between it and the grotto scene described, was placed a large number of rare plants and graceful looking shrubbery.

The stage was canopied with some material to represent the firmament. It was of a deep blue color, and was studded with stars. The sides or wings of the stage were set with a canvass scene, representing pannelings, and on this were hung a number of fine oil paintings in elaborate gilt frames.

Eight magnificent chandeliers, with different colored glass globes, were suspended from the ceiling of the stage, which were provided by Baker, Arnold & Co.

Immense vases were placed on either side of the front of the stage, and they were filled with choice flowers.

THE GREEN ROOM

was converted into a wine room, and it was very beautifully canopied throughout with tri-colored bunting, and shields, and devices of various kinds. The ornamentation of the green room, or wine room, was about the same as on the occasion of the Grand Duke's ball, and was the work of Mr. Wm. F. Sheible, who Superintended the decoration generally.

THE FOYER

which was used as a refreshment room, was also handsomely decorated. The windows were hung with crimson curtains, and in either corner of the room State and national flags were displayed, all of which were composed of silk.

THE ORCHESTRA,

which consisted of Graffula's and Dodsworth's bands, was stationed on the north of the parquette circle, and the music was the best that has ever been heard at any ball given in this city.

Although the ball was simply a social gathering without any intended partisan political significance, still there is no getting away from the fact that the groundwork of the affair was Democratic in its character. Leading Democrats, headed by that celebrated Democratic hard-worker and manager, and steadfast supporter of Democratic principles, Alderman William McMullin, of the Fourth ward, projected the ball, and the Managers were without exception, prominent Philadelphia Democrats.

Still, the ball was attended by nearly every Republican of note in the city, and politicians of high and low degree and of all shades of political opinion were present, and Democrats and Republicans went hand in glove together, and all present laid aside for the time being all political differences of opinion and gave themselves up to a night of rare and unalloyed enjoyment. * * * *

Depending from the gallery were eighteen cages of choice singing birds, whose mellifluous notes were poured forth unceasingly. Between each of these hanging baskets, filled with the choicest flowers, and some of these baskets contrived with a sponge arrangement, which on the principle of capillary attraction, were self-watering, and kept their contents refreshed, were especially deserving of notice.

In the centre of the floor, the magnificent fountain basin was filled with the choicest plants, embracing every variety that could please the eye or gratify the organ of smell, and there ran upward in a pyramidal form, the apex of which a huge Indian bust of the true Moyamensing pattern held aloft a bracket of twenty burners, shrouded by the ruby, white and blue shades in pleasing variety. Around this elegant centre ran a circular table, and others radiated from it until flanked by others at right angles; all these tables were handsomely decorated by the usual china, glass and silverware: but had in a novel additional decoration in the form of rustic caskets in which live plants were, as the cockneys say, "a-growing and a-blooming." Several handsome vases were also filled in a similar manner. On that the old-fashioned "cut-flower" arrangement was superseded to an immeasurable extent.

It should here be mentioned that in the west end of the hall, in the gallery, Dodsworth's Orchestra, under a canopy of the national flags, discoursed sweet music without let or hindrance.

Nor must the pictures which graced the balcony of the galleries be omitted, for they were gems of art. The first noticed was a Swiss sun-set scene; then came a Norwegian scene of same class, the contrast being very pleasing; a Roman landscape followed, then a Venetian river scene, toned down by a quiet pastoral; a bold view on the Hudson, two fine landscapes, and then a gorgeous Tyrolean river scene; by a pleasing transition the eye next rested on—if rest it could—a sea-surf picture, followed in its turn by a calm village scene at early evening; a summer scene on the broad Susquehanna; an Alpine ravine, and then to close the series, a spiritual "doggy bit," a choice morceau for the sportsman.

It should be mentioned that groupings of flags, representing the State, national and regimental colors, were judiciously interspersed among the decorations, but the crowning beauty of

HORTICULTURAL HALL

was the artistic floral arrangement of the stage. The set scene in the extreme rear was a mountain range, bathed in soft sunlight, through the defile of which a mighty torrent was urging its broad breast and melting away in the immeasurable distance in which the rocky parents of the river were spread.

Breasting this was the stony bridge with its fine arches already mentioned, and beneath came the verdant plateau which only a true student of nature could have designed, and which few but such could fully appreciate.

On either side were two gigantic palms, the Cycus revolution, and the Letanica Borbonica—that the Bourbons should have a plant of such vitality and inherent hardiness named after them might be consoling.

Two century plants "Orgave Americanus," and a splendid tree fern from Brazil, seven feet high, were also features of this marvelous exhibition of floriculture. A "calloe Ethiopia," a gigantic azalia, and a zebra plant, or "maranto zebrina," with the japonica, and other choice and elegant flowers and shrubs converted this portion of the decoration into an extra tropical garden of indiscribable beauty.

Statuary in abundance, including, of course, "Flora" and "Pomona" was spread with lavish profusion amid this artistic arrangement, and the ascent from the floor to the stage being veiled by a grove of evergreens, the illusion was complete.

Far up—in the skies, in fact—on transparent gauze, the word "Moyamensing" shone out in brilliant letters, which passing through all the delicate shades of green, crimson and creamy white, were finally pointed and adorned by profuse gilding; from this again an artistically designed aerial cord sustained boquets of elegant and exquisite flowers.

Pen cannot describe the elaborate beauties of this scene, and therefore the description must pass on to the return avenue (premising, of course, that ample justice has been done to the *recherche* supper provided), in which another surprise was in store, for, from a tastefully decorated fountain, there sprang forth in numerous jets, exquisite perfumes, and many were the delicate cambrics that received the refreshing spray, to the delight and benefit of their owners.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 6, 1872.

COL. M'CLURE voted on the apportionment bill just as THE POST said he would. Sweet music by the administration organs is now in order.

EVANS promises to become as famous in some of his answers as the late JIM FISK, who, it will be remembered, replied in one instance that it "had gone where the woodbine twineth." EVANS, when asked what became of the $291,000 received as commissions, said, it was expended in "extraordinary expenses," whatever that is.

THE Republicans hereabouts are in the same fix in relation to the local option law as the chap was who said he was in favor of the Maine liquor law but opposed to its enforcement. The party who stands committed to the principle, to please the temperance folks, expect to put their fingers in the eyes of the German, by remaining mum. It will be an inconvenient straddle this fall.

THE letter of HORACE GREELEY and other prominent Republican politicians of New York, to Colonel GROSVERNOR, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, is indeed a new departure in politics. When we find such a tariff man as HORACE GREELEY, calling for a revenue tariff, the fact is significant of a very radical change of views. It would be entertaining, if Mr. GREELEY would give the public his reasons for such a decided change in his views about protection and industry.

OUR friend PAULEY, of the Waynesburg *Messenger*, is in favor of GIBSON, CASS, M'CLELLAND and DICK COULTER for Governor, or any "good man who can run the largest vote." Now, as he is not hard to please, we would suggest, inasmuch as all of the above named gentlemen are in favor of Gen. CASS, that he would give him the preference and make a clean deal. The eastern part of the State, so far as it has spoken, is in favor of his unanimous nomination, and we feel assured that will be the judgment of the delegates from the entire State when the Convention assembles.

Mr. BOUTWELL gives the public another version of the payment of the debt. His latest shows that he has only paid some one hundred and fourteen millions instead of more than three hundred millions. The learned Secretary of the Treasury, clearly didn't mean to let the cat out of the bag, but he did, notwithstanding. In giving the account of bonds redeemed, or in other words paid off, he has the following:

First Call	$91,480,850
Second Call	10,478,250
Third Call	11,867,300
Total	114,216,600

How will Mr. BOUTWELL reconcile this statement with the claims he set up in times past? He is getting very flatty with his figures of late.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun*, tells of a "counter" who was employed to count the five cent nickels in the U. S. Mint, and who carried away $3,760 worth of them in less than three weeks, filling all of his pockets each night. He was found out and discharged but never was arrested. The reason why he escaped was that he was a GRANT man and a good worker. Another official defaulted to the amount of $20,000 while a third carried off $20,000 in small silver coins, a pocket full at a time. All these losses are accounted for as "shortages." The extent of these "shortages" can only be conjectured by the public. The circumstantial account given by the correspondent of the odd way things are done at the Mint, is worthy a more careful investigation.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

We see it announced through the Associated Press dispatches that Mr. BELMONT, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has been to Washington City, to consult with members of Congress as to the proper time for holding the National Convention. The day was not fixed for holding it, but when it should not be held was definitely determined. Now the National Convention designated a committee of one from each State to determine this very question, and members of Congress have no more to do with it than any outside committee would have with their duties. The people look with suspicion upon every attempt of members of Congress to interfere with conventions, and wherever it has been attempted it has resulted in division, if not disaster. Mr. BELMONT does well to consult intelligent public men in Washington, and elsewhere; as to the most prudent course for the Democracy under the present extraordinary state of affairs, to pursue; but this public parade of a visitation to the Capitol and holding a caucus on a matter not delegated to any body but the proper Committee; is an assumpfon of power the Chairman should have been careful about taking upon himself and is calculated to produce bad feeling where none should exist. It is very probable the Committee would have recommended the course determined by the Chairman, but that was their business—not his.

THE TRUE OBJECT.

The legislation of Congress has been persistently in the direction of annulling that provision of the constitution which requires the application of a state government to the Federal authority, to preclude any interference upon the part of the United States, for the maintenance of public order within the limits of the State; as well as to vest, by authority of the general government itself, in the United States, the same jurisdiction over crimes against a State, which it possesses over crimes committed within its own forts, arsenals and navy yards.

If all this is quietly submitted to, the construction placed upon the Constitution by the uniform opinion of all men, from the day the government went into operation until GRANT signed the Ku Klux bill, will have been completely changed; and the well established and unquestioned division of powers established by the organic law, as well as the uniform legislation of more than three-quarters of a century, will have been broken down and utterly obliterated.

True it is, the bill in question professes to be for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the 14th Amendment; but it does no such thing. Congress has not been clothed with power to confer upon its courts, [illegible]ver crimes outside of its forts &c., nor to authorize the President to suppress domestic violence within a State, without a formal application from the State, and surely not in direct opposition to its wishes; nor can it authorize, even under any or all of the modern improvements, the declaring a State or any portion thereof, under martial law; nor the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; in other words, it has no power under any portion of the Constitution—old or new, ancient or modern—to annul, set aside, or destroy a State government.

All these things, however, does this Ku Klux law do; and all these things do the Republicans advocate and sustain. The sound old doctrine, that all the relations between the States and foreign powers—their external relations—are under the control of the general government, who is their agent, duly empowered by the Constitution to take charge thereof; and that over their own internal affairs each State is free, sovereign, and independent, is completely ignored. So unanimously was this doctrine held, that the Convention that nominated Mr. LINCOLN in 1860, asserted it plainly and unequivocally, twelve years ago the whole Republican party—through its regularly constituted authority—asserted that the maintenance inviolate of the *rights of the States*, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, was essential to the balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and it denounced the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil, not only of a State, but even of a Territory, which is a mere inchoate State, no matter under what pretext, as the gravest of crimes.

The *Federalist* (the joint work of HAMILTON, MADISON and JAY, men who were once presumed to know something about the principles upon which the government, in whose formation they took so earnest and prominent a part, was founded) affirms that these powers delegated to the government are few and well defined, those which remain in the States are numerous and indefinite. The former, it affirms, will be exercised mainly on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation and foreign commerce. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties and properties of the people, *and the internal order* improvement and prosperity of the State.

In Mr. WEBSTER'S great speech in reply to HAYNE, delivered in the Senate of the United States, he admitted, fully and expressly, that our government was one of strictly limited powers; and *whatsoever is not granted is withheld.*" Will any one point out to us where, within the bounds of the Constitution, including the Amendments, is contained the grant of a power to the general government to suppress domestic violence in a State, without the application of the State authorities having been previously made?

The pretext that the Ku Klux bill was passed in order to enforce the provisions of the 14th amendment, is too bald even for argument. The amendment provides that all persons born or naturalized in the U. S. are citizens thereof and of the State in which they reside, and that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge their privileges, nor deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws: no person shall be a Senator or representative in Congress &c, who having previously sworn to support the Constitution, subsequently became engaged in rebellion; nor shall the U. S. nor any State assume any obligation incurred in aid of the rebellion.

The honest construction of this Amendment is very plain and simple. Should a State do any of the things forbidden therein, its doings would be pronounced utterly void by the Supreme Court, just as that tribunal would overturn the effort of a State to enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque or reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, expost facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; grant any title of nobility; or without the consent of Congress lay any imports or duties on exports or imposts; any duty on tonnage; keep troops or ships of war in time of peace; enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power; or engage in war unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay; all of which things are forbidden by the Constitution as originally framed, and the construction of which has been fixed and settled just as has been set forth in the beginning of this paragraph.

No sensible man doubts that the true intent and meaning of this Ku Klux legislation is, not to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment, but to enforce the re-election of ULYSSES S. GRANT to the Presidency. It will be so easy for him to "proclaim" any portion of the country where the Democratic party has a majority, arrest our prominent men and commit them to prison until the election has passed by. His shoulder strapped vassals are as ready in obedience as is any instrument of tyranny in the old country; and their victims will be unable to raise a hand in self-defense, for the judges dare not issue the far-famed *Writ of Liberty*, the habeas corpus, and the arms are all in the hands of the negroes. God save the Republic.

GEN. GEO. W. CASS.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, east of the Mountains, are as nearly unanimous for the nomination of this gentleman for Governor, as his most enthusiastic admirers could desire. The Hollidaysburg *Standard* has the following in regard to his candidacy:

FOR GOVERNOR, CASS.

We have hitherto refrained from speculations as to the probable action of the next Democratic State Convention, not because we have been insensible to the weighty responsibility resting on the representatives of the people, but rather because we have had entire confidence in the wisdom and discretion of those representatives. Nothing has occurred to change our opinion; we yet believe that the Democratic State Convention will be conducted in accordance with the popular demand and that its nominees will command the popular favor.

We regret to observe, however, upon the part of a few of our Democratic contemporaries a disposition to inaugurate a controversy as to who shall be our next Gubernatorial candidate. True it certainly is that every Democrat is at liberty to advocate the claims of his own particular friend, and to use all proper efforts to secure that friend's triumph, so long as such advocacy does not endanger the harmony and consequent success of the party. But it is our duty, as adherents of the great constitutional party of our country, to move with all due caution upon the eve of an important campaign; to bear in mind past experience, and to faithfully observe the solemn pledges of a previous convention.

We are convinced that General GEORGE W. CASS, of Allegheny, is entitled to the nomination—yes, the *unanimous* nomination for Governor, by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. Three years ago we held the same opinion; but, in deference to the expressed will of a majority of the *State Convention*, yielded a hearty and unfaltering support to Hon. ASA PACKER. We believe a majority of the the Democratic party were for CASS then; we are positive that a vast majority incline to his support now. It would, therefore, be unwise, as well as unjust, in the representatives of Democracy, to disappoint the friends of General CASS again. Disappointed as they were in 1869 they worked manfully for the party candidate, and their record is a bright one.

We beg our friends, whose memories seem so very feeble, to halt. The west is entitled to the candidate, and she means to have him. The east through her most influential journals, has pronounced for a Western candidate, and the West it is needless to say, is almost solidly in favor of CASS. The Gubernatorial question is, therefore, not in the field for discussion.—The people have already declared for CASS, and gentlemen who can see ahead a year or two, will imitate the excellent example set by Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW and positively and decidedly forbid the use of their names in this connection. Give the West a chance, gentlemen of the East; she fights gallantly for *your* candidates, year after year; allow her to lead the march to victory under the command of one of her most honored sons.

IT is claimed in President GRANT'S behalf that his income outside of his official salary amounts only to $6,000. If this be true, he is a very poor manager of finances. His houses and lots ought to be farmed out for that amount easily, while the Senaca Stone quarry ought to pay an immense revenue, inasmuch as all the public works of Washington are to be erected from this stone, which is regarded as being immensely valuable not only for building, but also for paving purposes as well as everything else in fact. Give our own City Hall Ring the control of Senaca, and they will make it yield at least $200,000 dollars a year profit. If GRANT'S revenue is so small, he had better get the City Hall Ring to manage his stone quarry for him.

WHAT A RADICAL SAYS.

Democracy has never been known to favor temperance or prohibition. The great masses of the party cling to rum as do the leaders to their "time-honored principles." In Connecticut, where the temperance people unfortunately have formed a party, the Democratic leaders liken it to the anti-Masonic abortion; say it isn't "worthy of the support of any freeman;" denounce the prohibitory law as tyrannical and unjust; and serve fair notice upon their upholders that one of the first acts of a Democratic Legislature will be to replace them with a judicious license law."—Phila. Press.

Notwithstanding this, the Germans and others in Allegheny county, who are interested in the liquor business are the back-bone of the Republican party and continue to vote its ticket. But there must be a change in this, or else the Democratic party may join hands with the most stringest prohibitionists if for nothing else just to give them a taste of what their own party seems anxious for them to have. It is all very fine to have Republican leaders legislate in favor of temperance, and throw all the odium of opposition upon Democrats, who have made in the past every proper effort to preserve the rights of the citizen, but it is asking a little too much of Democratic forbearance to meet these same liquor dealers at the polls, with Republican tickets in their hands, as well as temperance men, who believe with the writer in the *Press*, above quoted, that, inasmuch as Democrats have always denounced prohibitary laws as tyrannical and unjust, they are therefore entitled to vote against them.

We are politely informed at every annual election, for members of the Legislature that it would never do to let Democrats in, as it would have a fatal istiuence upon the Gubernatorial, Senatorial or Presidental election. If they chose to continue voting the Republican ticket that is their previlege and right, but as the local option law leaves it to the people to decide whether license shall be granted or not, it may turn out that the Democratic strength united to the temperance element will be sufficient to determine that question against beer and whisky, and we shall see, who can stand it longest. We object entirely and emphatically to the charge, that the Democratic party is opposed to temperance and in favor of drunkenness, or that the selling or drinking of rum is confined to the members of that organization. On the contrary the majority who drink, sell and profit by its sale, in Allegheny county, are Republicans and they shall not if we can help it, longer coin money and maintain political supremacy through the forbearance and magnanity of the Democratic party in this particular question.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FRAUD.

The Testimony of Geo. O. Evans in Full.

Also Two Letters to Dr. Paine and Colonel John W. Forney—A Man who was in the Habit of Giving Away $20,000 Out of Pure Personal Friendship.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun.)

HARRISBURG, March 27.—The Evans Investigating Committee have returned from New York, whither they had gone to secure the testimony of George O. Evans, late State Agent. The evidence, it will be seen, is far from satisfactory. He denies that he paid any State official anything out of his $291,000 commissions, and yet admits that he "loaned" one at least $7,000, paid an ex-official $2,500, and distributed other sums to various persons, all for the merest friendship in the world, and not for any purpose of securing their influence. He says that he was wholly indebted to Colonel Forney for his position, and then admits that he paid $6,000 to D. C. Forney, of which sum it is already in evidence that $2,000 found its way into the Colonel's pockets.

THE TESTIMONY.

After giving his name and residence, and stating when he was appointed agent, Mr. George O. Evans testified as follows:

Q.—Were the commissions retained by yourself exclusively? A.—I collected those claims under appointmert of the Governor, and retained the amount of the commission myself. I cannot say they were divided among any other persons. There was no agreement prior or subsequent to the appointment by which I was to give any person any share of the commissions.

Q.—Did you invest in any securities any portion of those commissions? A.—I did not. I retained the whole of the commissions. I think I am indebted to Col. John W. Forney more than to any other man for the appointment of State agent. I am indebted also to several gentlemen connected with the Pennsylvania Legislature with whom I have no personal connection, but who were persuaded by Col. Forney that I was a proper person to be appointed State agent. No one but Col. Forney gave me a letter to Gov. Geary. I never paid Col. Forney anything, and never agreed to pay him anything. There was no understanding, no stipulation, nor any agreement whatever that Col. Forney was to receive anything. He is not that kind of man. He is not a selfish character.

THE FORNEYS GOT $6,000.

Q.—Did you pay D. C. Forney, of Washington, any money out of those commissions? I did pay him $6,000, which was principally forwarded to him through Adams Express. This was forwarded about the 24th of June, 1871. [Mr. Evans here exhibited to the committee several telegrams explaining how these several amounts were sent.]

Witness continued—On the 24th of June $3,500 was sent. I had paid him personally $1,500 on a due bill. This was sent in reference to a letter D. C. Forney wrote me. Between the 18th of June and the sending of the money on the 24th of June I did not receive any communications from Mr. Forney at Harrisburg. One thousand dollars of this was sent to Mr. Gassoway, of Washington, to give to Mr. Forney. On the 26th of June, D. C. Forney telegraphed from Harrisburg to me as follows:

Advise delivery of package on my receipt. It is in hands of my agent. Your refusal may make trouble.

D. C. FORNEY.

On the 24th of June, 1871, I sent by express to Mr. Forney $3,500, which, with the $4,500 before sent, paid the due bill. On the 28th of June I sent $1,000 through Mr. Gassoway to pay interest on the due bill, for which I never received a demand until that date.

Q.—For what was this money paid to D. C. Forney? A.—It was paid to him for friendly appreciation of his services to me and his circumstances.

Q.—Was there no understanding, expressed or implied, that this was for his aid in having you appointed State Agent? A.—I do not think it was.

Q.—There was no understanding? A.—There was no implied understanding, no distinct agreement at any time as to any amount: I considered I was simply doing what was right in paying him this amount.

Q.—Did you pay S. P. Brown of Washington any money for aiding you? A.—I did. I paid him $20,000 about the middle of May, 1867:

A VERY BAD MEMORY.

Q.—In whose favor was a ten thousand dollar check on the First National Bank of Washington? I do not recollect.

Q.—To whom was the $105,000 that you deposited to the First National Bank checked out? A.—It was checked out to me on my order.

Q.—What did you do with the $62,000 that closed the account? A—I deposited that in New York.

Q.—Did you pay any of that money to any Pennsylvania state official? A.—I did not.

Q.—What did you do with the remainder of the money you received that was not paid into the State Treasury? A.—I considered that all I did not pay into the Treasury was my own; that it was earned by me as my commission in accordance with the contract made with the Legislature, and I have never regarded any portion of it as money belonging to the State.

Q.—What did you do with the money, Mr. Evans? A.—I used it in the payment of largs expenses connected with my four years' residence in Washington; for the support of my family in Philadelphia and my father's family; in the payment of all debts—debts of honor (not gambling debts, for I never gamble)—but debts contracted to make up losses in business in which I had been engaged years before. These were investments in coal and iron operations in Pennsylvania, with which great losses were connected—in the neighborhood of $60,000. If you want all the particulars, I will be glad to give them. They are all legitimate. Not a dollar was divided with any State officials of Pennsylvania. There was

NO UNDERSTANDING WITH THE GOVERNOR.

in regard to the division of one dollar. He was a perfect stranger to me at the time. I had too much regard for his position and high character, as I believed it to be, to think of such a thing. I can distinctly state that Governor Geary, Secretary of State Jordon, Attorney General F. C. Brewster, the Hon. John W. Forney, State Treasurer Mackey, or Mr. W. H. Kemble never received any share of these commissions to my knowledge. Not one dollar was agreed to be paid, or expected to be paid, in any shape or way whatever, to any of these parties.

Q.—Was there no arrangement directly or indirectly, after the receipt of these commissions, by which any State official received any benefit from the commissions either money, lands, goods, or any other kind of property? A.—No, sir; I want to mention particularly Mr. Graff, Mr. Woods, and Dr. Paine, my bondsmen, as not having received anything from these commissions. In regard to Dr. Paine, he came to see me while confined in Harrisburg waiting for bail. I had not seen him before this for a period of four years, except for a few minutes. Invested some of these commissions—about sixty thousand dollars—in Ten-forty bonds. I did not invest anything in Northern Pacific stock or bonds. No one held any of these securities in trust for any Pennsylvania State official. None of those persons named in the communications in the public prints received any portion of those commissions:

NOTHING PAID TO THE "STATE GUARD;"

neither Mr. Graff, Samuel S. Moon, W. H. Kemble, B. W. Mackey, Wm. Forney, nor J. W. McClure, nor a paper called the *State Guard*. I was about six weeks preparing the first batch of claims—that is in obtaining the reversal of the decision made against the State.

Q.—In these six weeks you got the "endorsement disallowed and suspended" reversed and the $1,900,000 allowed to the State? A.—Yes, sir. There was a great deal of clerical work, required in the preparation of the vouchers. Dr. Trimble aided me, and I paid him $6,000 for four months labor.

Q.—Through what influence did you obtain the reversal of the suspension and disallowance? A.—It was by my argument proving the equity and justice of the claims. No money influence was brought to bear upon United States official in regard to them. I had no aid from outside parties in obtaining a reversal. S. P. Brown never went to the Department at my request. He never saw a voucher connected with the claim.

Q.—Why did Mr. Brown get $20,000? A.—I had been acquainted with Mr. Brown for years previous. We had been engaged in business together, and it was a matter of honor that this amount should be paid to him on the score of an agreement or implied agreement.

Q.—Did you owe him anything? A.—I did not owe him a dollar.

Q.—What service did he render then? A.—I cannot say that he rendered any service to me.

Q.—Why did you give him $20,000? A.—Because I had agreed to do so.

SAM BROWN'S GOOD LUCK.

Q.—When and for what? A.—As I have said, we were engaged in business and I thought it a matter of honor that I should pay him that much.

Q.—Did Mr. Brown go to the Treasury to prevent you receiving the last draft. A.—He did.

Q.—Why was that? A.—I can only attribute it to an imaginary claim which he may have supposed he had on me. I had not been on visiting terms a long time previous to that. He never knew that the vouchers had been presented until he saw the warrants had been issued.

Q.—Why did you go to West Point? A.—To obtain a letter from Governor Geary. There was difficulty in obtaining the last warrant that had been directed to be issued in payment to the State for $298,753.08, on the ground that something was wrong with the accounts with the United States. I went to Harrisburg to bring the Governor to Washington or get a letter explaining that the vouchers were correct. The Governor had left Harrisburg for New York to attend a meeting of the Union League of America. I followed him in the next train because time pressed—unless the warrant was paid to Pennsylvania in three days the whole amount issued to the State would be lost. When I arrived at New York the former had gone to West Point, to which place I followed him and obtained from him a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury. I took [illegible] to the Secretary; appealed to him [illegible] to permit private malice to interfere [illegible] payment of the claims. The Secretary directed that the warrants should be drawn and given to me to carry [illegible] Treasury. I met the Governor upon his return from West Point the next morning in New York, where I handed him a warrant drawn to his order for $298,753.08.

GEN. HARTRANFT

received from me on March 31, 1871, a loan of $7,000, for which he gave me a simple due bill. That money was repaid by him after proceedings had commenced against me by him and State Treasurer Mackey. It was paid Aug. 18, 1871, in Philadelphia, with $175 interest. No agreement was made by me with any State official or public employee, as I would have regarded such agreement as improper in the highest degree to have offered in any way what might have seemed to be a bribe for the performance of any official duty.

"ADDITION, DIVISION, AND SILENCE."

In regard to this letter of Wm. H. Kemble introducing me to Titien J. Coffey, it was not in reference to State claims, and was dated before my appointment as State agent, or before I had reason to believe I would be appointed. It had reference entirely to a desire upon my part to learn the name of some competent attorney in Washington who might present a claim against the government through the Court of Claims. That letter was never presented, because the claim never came into my hands for collection.

Q.—Is it true that all your papers, vouchers and books are in the possession of State Treasurer Mackey and Auditor-General Hartranft? A.—No, sir. They are in my possession, and such as remain unsettled are in the hands of the Governor.

Q—Do you own any real estate in Pennsylvania? A—I do not in my own name. I have an interest in a small oil property for which you would not probably give $500.

Q—Do you own a house and lot in Philadelphia? A—I do not.

Q—Do you own any real estate in the State of New York? A—I do not; nor anywhere else. I do not own any securities in United States bonds, or any stocks, bonds, or securities of any State, or of any railroad corporation or any other corporation.

Q—What has become of the $291,000 you received as commissions? A—I have explained that it has been expended in extraordinary expenses, in arranging and collecting these claims, and in the payment of large sums of indebtedness previously incurred—debts which I considered I was honorably bound to discharge, although perhaps not legally bound.

HE DID PAY THE STATE GUARD $2,500.

Q—Did you give J. Robley Dunglison any money, and if so, when? A—Yes, sir. I gave him $2,500 in July, 1867. It was simply as a matter of personal friendship to him, not for any services he had rendered me; not on account of any agreement that had been made. I knew that he was an editor of a newspaper at that time. I knew his family many years, and he was an esteemed friend. No official knew that I paid it to him. This payment to J. Robley Dunglison was not made in any official capacity. I positively and distinctly state that I never gave one dollar of the commissions, either by previous or subsequent agreement, to any State official of Pennsylvania. I gave no other persons any of this money, except for clerk hire. I notified the Governor of the whole transaction as it went along. The Governor was thoroughly acquainted with the progress of the account. I had no idea what amount would be collected when I took hold of the claims.

Q.—Did you know that this resolution creating the State Agent was to be presented in Harrisburg before it was presented? A.—No, sir. I do not know who wrote it or who presented it.

Q.—Did not you write it, and was it not passed in your own handwriting? A.—I think not.

A LETTER FROM EVANS.

The force of this testimony will probably be very much shaken when the purpose of it, as announced by Evans himself, is read. On the 10th of March, five days before the *Sun's* exposure of the Ring was printed, George O. Evans wrote the letter, of which the following is an extract; to Dr. Wm. Paine, of Philadelphia, the man who risked a fortune to take him from the Harrisburg jail, and to whom he at that time told the whole story of the Ring and its organization, and more than likely then told the truth:

HOW TO SAVE GRANT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1872.

* * * * * * *

If Mackey is in earnest and truthful in his proposition, why cannot the committee come to New York to take my testimony? They went to Washington to see men in health for this purpose, whose testimony was expected to be antagonistic to me—why not come to New York to see a man who is assuredly too ill to leave the city, and whose testimony is to be the basis of a favorable report, and the relief of Hartranft and Mackey from the penitentiary and the salvation of the Republican party in the fall election.

To accomplish any good for you or myself, I will write a petition to the Legislative Committee of a character so convincing and persuasive that I believe they will gladly come here to take my testimony and save the candidate for Governor—save Mackey and his accomplice Hartranft from speedy indictment and punishment as criminals under State law, and the statutes of Congress, and save the party in this State to the present Administration.

GEO. O. EVANS.

COL. FORNEY AGAIN CALLED UPON.

Before writing this letter Evans sent his benefactor, Dr. Paine, to John W. Forney with a piteous appeal for that gentleman's aid in defending his benefactor.

This is the letter of introduction. It is but fair to say that it was never presented:

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, February 26, 1872.

To Hon. John W. Forney.

MY DEAR SIR: I have great pleasure in introducing to you my true friend, Dr. Wm. Paine of Philadelphia. To him I am indebted for liberty and for taking me out of the Harrisburgh jail. He is now persecuted upon false and malicious charges by Hartranft and Mackey through the *Ledger* and *Evening Bulletin*, which papers appear to be wholly in the interest of the State Treasury Ring, worse than any you have been contending against in Philadelphia.

In this connection he will have some important communication to make to you, and I beg for any statements he may make your fullest confidence and confidential observance in case of need.

I give this introduction of a true and tried friend (who is a devoted Republican), whose destruction is sought because he is my friend, and possessed of vital importance for *you* to be acquainted with as the foremost party leader in the State, and its most intelligent champion.

I remain, sincerely your friend,

GEO. O EVANS.

EASTER.

BY MRS. A. D. T. WHITNEY.

Do saints keep holy day in heavenly places?
Does the old joy shine new in angel faces?
Are hymns still sung the night when Christ was born,
And anthems on the Resurrection Morn?

Because our little year of earth is run,
Do they make record there beyond the sun?
And in their homes of light so far away,
Mark, with us, the sweet coming of this day?

What is their Easter? For they have no graves;
No shadow there the holy sunrise craves—
Deep in the heart of noontide marvelous,
Whose breaking glory reaches down to us.

How did the Lord keep Easter? With His own!
Back to meet Mary, where she grieved alone,
With face and mien all tenderly the same,
Unto the very sepulchre He came.

Ah, the dear message that He gave her then—
Good for the sake of all bruised hearts of men—
"Go, tell those friends who have believed on me,
I go before them into Galilee!"

"Into the life, so poor and hard and plain,
That for awhile they must take up again,
My presence passes! Where their feet toil slow
Mine, shining-swift with love, still foremost go.

"Say, Mary, I will meet them. By the way,
So walk a little with them; where they stay,
To bring my peace? Watch! For ye do not know
The day, the hour, when I may find you so!"

And I do think, as He came back to her,
The many mansions may be all astir
With tender steps that hasten in the way,
Seeking their own upon this Easter Day.

Parting the veil that hideth them about,
I think they do come, softly wistful, out
From homes of heaven that only *seem* so far,
And walk in gardens where the new tombs are!

Scribner for April.

Eugenie and Her Jewels.

The account which has appeared in our newspapers of the sale of the jewels, ornaments and fans, of the Empress Eugenie, is one which cannot inspire any generous mind with any other than painful feelings. Every one can understand what it is for a woman to part with the objects of luxury and personal adornment which use and old recollections have made dear to her. How must this be enhanced, when we consider the career of the imperial lady who is now constrained to part with her most cherished objects of adornment. Whatever may have been the errors of Napoleon III. there is nothing in the imperial life of the beautiful and charitable partner of his throne during twenty years, save the record of noble bearing, of gentle acts of charity, of courage, fortitude, devotion and of good name, such as would have satisfied the Cæsar of ancient Rome. You may have seen some account of the marvellous collection of fans which were sold not long ago, but a description of some of the jewels recently put on sale will, I think, be new to you. They are more than regal, they are truly imperial. One of the state parure of emeralds and diamonds, added within the last few days, is dazzling in its splendor: the necklace, composed of fourteen pieces, was worn with an equally valuable set of diamonds of great size, and finest water, and the bandeau of purest Greek design is one blaze of gems, no metal being visible—large emeralds thrown up by brilliants; the earrings, large emeralds en cabochon. The Metternich earrings are also here, and the diamond anchors worn by the Empress on her visit to Cherbourg when Napoleon III. carried out the idea of his great uncle and "renewed at Cherbourg the marvels of Egypt." This dragon fly, the body one one enormous opal, was given by the Khedive at the opening of the Suez Canal; that set composed of all the gems—emerald, ruby, sapphire and diamonds—was the gift of the Padeshah, together with an exquisite aigrette of diamonds, emeralds and pearls. This pearl, set as a hair-pin and presented by Count Palikao, was "looted" at the summer palace, and that olive-branch of diamonds with jet berries was first worn as a souvenir of Magenta an Solferino. Here we see the celebrated Eugenie diamond, weighing 45 carats, a sea of light; beside it is a sapphire unequalled perhaps in the world for its depth of blue, and an emerald cross—to produce which large emeralds were cut down as if so much glass—and which is considered to be matchless in the intensity of its green. The collection is one recalling in its splendor and magnificence the palmiest days of the second empire, and is of deep interest to all Englishmen as being the property of one we not only regard with affections as the wife of our truest ally, admire for her bravery as a ruler shown in the stormy days that preceded the 4th of September, and the Christian courage evinced in her visits in the cholera wards in the Hotel-Dieu, but also respect for the example she displayed as a mother and the devotion she proved as a wife, and whom we now equally honor in her exile at Chiselhurst as we did in the days of her splendor at the Tulleries.—London Cor. Boston Courier.

How a Little Girl Saved the Communion Service.

In the course of an address to children, the Rev. Charles P. Dorset, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, Chicago, Ill., recently related the following striking incident:

"A poor widow sent me a dollar and thirty cents, in silver change, saying that it was all she found in her dead husband's pocket-book, and she wanted to give it to God.

"I told this to the children and their parents in the Church of the Ascension, in Chicago, and they soon found a way to use this widow's mite "for God." They said: We will make a Communion Service of it." So they added to it their gold rings and pieces of jewelry, and the pocket pieces of silver, and a lady gave her dead boy's silver cup and so they kept on adding pieces of silver and gold till we had enough; and then the artist made us a very beautiful chalice and paten all of silver and gold.

"Now I must tell you what came of it, and that shall be my second story. When that dreadful fire which destroyed our churches and homes in Chicago was seen approaching our little church, a little girl, seven years old, came with her father to see what they could save. It was four o'clock in the morning, and there was no light except what came from the fire. But little Louisa Enderli found the Communion Service and saved it. She was soon lost from her father, and for four weary miles she made her way among the crowd of the people who were hurrying away from the burning district.

"The wind blew the burning sand and cinders in her eyes, and almost blinded them; but she defended them as best she could with one hand, and clung to her precious treasure with the other, refusing to give it up till she had it in a place of safety. For three days she was lost from her father, she having been sheltered and cared for by a kind German family. When her father at last found her, she threw her arms about his neck, saying, "Communion!" But even then she could not give it up till she had placed it safely in the Rector's hands. Now children, I think that was an act of Christian heroism worthy of the martyrs who died for their Lord's sake in the older days."

A PLAN to make all railroad cars throughout Germany of one pattern, so that repairs may be facilitated and prices equalized, has been proposed by a scientific association of the railroads in that country.

MIRAMAR.

The Deserted Home of Maximilian.

Some European correspondent, in the course of his ramblings up and down, has recently allowed his footsteps to tend toward the stately, but now deserted, palace of Miramar, near Trieste, where the ill-starred Maximilian and Carlotta passed so many happy days before the Mexican mirage arose before their bewildered sight. Situated in one of loveliest spots on the face of the earth at the head of the blue Adriatic, and furnished with every comfort and luxury that money could procure or a cultivated taste desire, the palace of Miramar is even now, when all its associations are so sad and gloomy, a miracle of beauty and grandeur and very attractive to the tourist. The grounds and gardens are kept with the same scrupulous care as in former days. Taciturn and melancholy domestics take the usual charge of the apartments and exhibit their mournful splendors. Mammoth oaken doors open into resounding and armor-clad halls. Through the plate windows delicious views of Trieste and the surrounding country are obtained. Clusters of antique weapons, groups of portraits, vast libraries, marble busts, and magnificent, massive furniture meet the eye at every step. The visitor is shown the "Cabin," or favorite room of the Archduke, with its pendant lamps, small windows, writing-desks and wine-glasses intact; the throne-room with its bronze chandeliers; and the private chambers of the noble couple; and, as he emerges, he cannot but dwell with sadness upon the fate by which so conspicuous an instance of domestic bliss, as this palace witnessed in years gone by, was terminated by an ignoble execution and agonizing insanity.

A Menagerie Scare.

The Philadelphia Press of Tuesday says:

Yesterday morning the usual quite neighborhood of Twenty-second and Bolton streets was the scene of great excitement. Women and children ran frantically about, declaring that some of the wild animals belonging to Forepaugh's menagerie had broken loose and were upon the streets. Mothers called for their little ones, and, pale with fear at not finding them on the instant, indulged in the most horrible speculations. All were unanimous that the menagerie should not be allowed to winter in or near the city; that the lives of the citizens were in constant jeopardy, and that the authorities should be applied to at once to have it removed. Men who were as timid as the women, declared that something should be done, and if no heed was taken to the warning they would organize a vigilance committee and at once proceed against the lions, tigers, and other wild animals that had been keeping them in daily terror. For a time it was utterly impossible to ascertain the real cause of the great consternation among the people, but after much trouble the fact was drawn out that the camels had broken loose. Had Romeo escaped or one of the tigers succeeded in breaking from his confinement the excitement could not have been more intense. All sorts of weapons were called for with which to to shoot the animals, and others quickly sought a place of refuge, fearing to put their heads out of their doors lest a lion or leopard should suddenly spring upon them. When told and assured that it was nothing more than a few camels that had escaped, they were still so much frightened, that it was not till long after the dreadful beasts had been properly secured that they could be induced to venture upon the street. The camels, it seems, started out towards the Park, but on reaching Ridge avenue so frightened a horse that he dashed off at full speed, running against a lamp-post, and so injuring himself that he died. This was the only damage done, and in a shorter time than it takes to recount the freaks of the camels they were recaptured, and once again securely housed in their quarters.

A Diamond Romance of a Poor Old Man.

At Old Calabar I met an Englishman in November last, who was actually suffering from the want of the necessaries of life. This Englishman was formerly a wealthy dealer in the sugar trade of Liverpool, and failed in 1866. Since that time circumstances went steadily against him, until the African diamond uproar aroused his ambition. After some difficulty he procured a loan from an old friend, so that he might pay his way out here. Months and months passed, and the unfortunate Mr. Sandford, formerly merchant of Liverpool, became disheartened. He lived upon the charity of those he met who spoke his language. On the fifth morning of last December, Mr. Sandford renewed work on a little lot which he had frequently abandoned. On that morning he discovered ten stones, averaging ten carats each, which made their aggregate value £1,000 or $5,000 gold. His fortune did not abandon him at £1,000. On the following day he was offered £5,000 for his lot or "claim," as the English call it. He refused, and that night came seeing Sandford the master of £20,000, or $100,000 in gold. He still continued to work, but for several days his toil was fruitless, and he began to suspect that his little estate had "gone dry." Still luck haunted him, for on the 16th of December he raised $10,000 worth of garnets and diamonds, on the 20th he discovered $30,000 worth of the finest stones ever seen in that quarter, and on Christmas Eve he had the greatest luck of all. Fifteen large and splendid diamonds found on that day brought him $35,000. This was his last hit. Then the yellow clay began to appear in his lot, and yellow clay is a sure sign that the diamonds are all exhausted. Sandford returned to England with £55,000, or about $375,000 in gold.—[For. Cor.

What They Were.

Queen Victoria held a drawing-room reception at Buckingham Palace on the 13th instant. The members of the Royal Family present were the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train, trimmed with crape and black feathers, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of diamonds and pearls; also four rows of large pearls, and brooches of pearls and diamonds; the ribbon and the star of the Order of the Garter, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, and Louise of Prussia, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order. The Princess Louise wore a tulle petticoat (two shades of violet) and a train of poult de sole silk trimmed with tulle lilies of the valley and hyacinth flowers; head-dress, lilies, feathers and veil; ornaments of jet and diamonds; orders, Victoria and Albert, Coburg and St. Isabel. Princess Beatrice wore a black tulle dress, trimmed with white, head-dress, silver wheat-ears; ornaments, emeralds, pearls and diamonds.

AUNT TABITHA.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Whatever I do and whatever I say,
Aunt Tabitha tells me that isn't the way
When she was a girl (forty summers ago),
Aunt Tabitha tells me they never did so.

Dear aunt! If I would only take her advice!
But I live my own way, and find it so nice!
And besides I forget half the things I am told;
But they all will come back to me—when I am old.

If a youth passes by, it may happen, no doubt,
He may chance to look in as I chance to look out;
She would never endure an impertinent stare—
It is horrid, she says, and I mustn't sit there.

A walk in the moonlight has pleasure, I own,
But it isn't quite safe to be walking alone;
So I take the lad's arm,—just for safety, you know—
But Aunt Tabitha tells me they didn't do so.

How wicked we are, and how good they were then!
They kept at arm's length those delectable men;
What an era of virtue she lived in!—But stay—
Were the men all such rogues in Aunt Tabitha's day?

If the men were so wicked, I'll ask my papa
How he dared to propose to my darling mamma;
Was he like the rest of them? Goodness! who knows?
And what shall I say, if a wretch should propose?

I am thinking if aunt knew so little of sin,
What a wonder Aunt Tabitha's aunt must have been!
And her grand-aunt—it scares me—how shockingly sad
That we girls of to-day are so frightfully bad!

A martyr will save us, and nothing else can!
Let me perish, to rescue some wretched young man!
Though when to the altar a victim I go,
Aunt Tabitha 'll tell me she never did so!

THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Horrible Barbarities—The Streets of Cahul Marked with Blood—Desperate Resistance—Synagogues Demolished—Women and Children Starving.

[Bucharest, February 24, Correspondence of Manchester Courier.]

A deputation from Cahul reached me today. I am engaged preparing their statement and petition to the government on which to predicate a demand for their protection and identification. The history they gave us is far more heart-rending than that of Ismail. Their sufferings were horrible. Language fails me to depict all they have related. Cahul is a place of 7,000 souls, 1,000 of whom are Israelites. Suddenly the latter were set upon, and for three days beaten, wounded, plundered, driven out of their homes, which were battered to ruins, and forced to take refuge in the barracks, where, instead of being defended, they were allowed again to be beaten, and for several days kept without food. The way along the streets from many Jewish houses to the barracks was marked with blood. Heads were split open, arms broken, beards plucked out by the roots, hair torn from the scalp, &c. One of the delegation who thus gives me this relation (Mr. A. Gold) defended his house for three days, his four sons standing by him. They had thirty-eight rounds of ammunition. He made his sons swear that if he fell they would continue to fight. Bands of fifty men surrounded his house, but the dastards durst not cross the threshold. At length they were compelled to leave, as the vallains commenced to build fires to burn them out. He alone was robbed of 250 Napoleons. The delegation fix the losses of the Israelites at 40,000 ducats. They were completely stripped of everything, and their homes so battered and ruined as to be scarcely recognizable. The two synagogues were devastated and turned into privies. Jephihin, Jalithim and prayer-books were scattered in all directions. The scrolls of the law were early removed for safety and hidden away. But two Christians came to the relief of starving women and children, and this relief only came on the third day, and then the Christians who came wept when they beheld the misery that had been wrought. The Israelites of Galatz, as soon as possible, sent off clothes and food, and the local authorities gave a few piastres to some. The people cried out that they were instigated by the Russians, and more particularly by the Russian Consul. The soldiers did not defend the unprotected, but suffered the wild mob to pass through their ranks and unmercifully beat and maltreat the nameless ones. One Israelite neighbor of Mr. Gold, whose house was likewise assaulted, fired on the mob, killing one and severely wounding another. The killed was a Russian boy. They are not yet protected, but are exposed to assault, and hundreds are lying in straw in ruined houses. They say there is scarcely a village in the whole of Bessarabian Roumania where there has not been frightful scenes. The misery is dreadful. Help is needed immediately. I pray you call a mass meeting of the Israelites of London, or of citizens, without distinction of religion, to protest in the name of humanity against these frightful scenes, which threatens, as Passover advances, to become still more dreadful.

Among the Flowers.

During one of the warm days this week a reporter of the N. Y. Post visited one of the leading green-houses in Harlem. He tells that:

The floral show which greeted us on every side through the long range of houses, was a feast to more than one sense. In the richest profusion blossomed a wealth of queenly roses, while at their feet bloomed in more modest beauty the fragrant heliotrope and sweet alyssum intermingled with snowy drifts of spirea. Great drooping clusters of fuchsia nodded purple splendors over beds of pale-blushing primroses. Tall white lilies bent their stately heads toward rich clusters of red and white azaleas. Large spreading palms drooped lovingly over delicate ferns and tender mosses; while a delightful confusion of hyacinths, carnations, sweet jasmine, mignonette, geranium blue violets, coral bouvardia, crimson poinsettas, yellow acacia, warm-hearted and richly-tinted leaves dwelt together in sweet companionship. Among the tropical plants we notice many especially beautiful—marantas with their long, graceful leaves, of which one very fine specimen was the maranta regalis, a dark green leaf, richly shaded in lighter green, also caladiums, one of which, the "Emperor Napoleon," has a palm shaped leaf, with scarlet centre and dark green edges, relieved with fine sprays in coral shades: while another specimen, the caladium Bethoven, has most delicate traceries of fine, white lace-work on the green ground of the leaf.

FERNS—LILIES—ORCHIDS.

The ferns are seen in large variety, of which one is especially rare and beautiful—the golden-leaved, with its delicate green surface, lined with rich gold. The palms of which this house intend to make a large collection, embrace at present forty varieties. Lilies of the valley also receive great attention, and have been forced into profuse winter-blooming, to supply the fashionable demand for these lovely blossoms. But the orchids, so unique, so peculiar in their beauty, have an attraction entirely their own. Floating in mid-air on their gossamer stalks, and combining the rarest and most delicate coloring with the most fanciful form, as the golden butterflies, gorgeously-wing insects, or dantily-tinted humming-birds, these blossoms seem like exquisite productions of art or magical creations of fairyland.

EASTER FLOWERS.

A long range of roses of every variety and description decorates the centre greenhouse, among which are the beautiful Safrano, the canary-colored Isabella Sprunt, and the bon seline, a delicate blush pink. The lemarque grows also in great abundance and fine condition, but this white-clustered rose is the especial favorite for Easter, and is pruned back in reserve for that occasion, to which also much of the energy of the green-house is at this season devoted. A wealth of blossoms, too eager to burst their bonds of imprisonment, are held by the florist in impatient abeyance, and are bound in the soft chains of sleep to awake only in greater glory on that jubilant morn. Then saintly lilies, white roses, sweet violets and all pure and delicate spring blossoms shall unfold their fresh beauty and join in fragrant unison to hallow the holy Easter-tide.

Fashion Gossip.

The latest eccentricity among fashionable girls is to part the hair on one side, and this idea has superseded the straight line of cropped locks bordering the forehead. Of course it originated with a bald belle, but has taken among those who are willing to sacrifice good taste to novelty. White silk, muslin or lace neckties are very stylish, and begin to appear now that boas are being dropped lower. As we again look to France for the fashions, of course many ideas are borrowed from Paris. The war debt of France has comparatively as many enthusiastic partisans here as in the capital, where women and children are collecting their mites to free their beloved country of this burden. Therefore is this new entertainment, which has become quite fashionable. At these reunions all invited guests are required to speak French, and during the evening all delinquents are fined one dollar, the amount thus raised being devoted to the use of the French sufferers during the late war.

Lace promises to be very fashionable for trimming thin dresses this season, consequently imitation laces have been brought out in excellent style. The Italian, when carefully selected, can scarcely be distinguished from Valenciennes, and the linen guipure has come out in beautiful perfection. Very pretty muslins are offered at reasonable prices, and when worn as polonaises over silk, will afford cheap and effective costumes. Dainty shear pink muslins, with a bordering of black lace, can now be bought by the yard at only thirty cents, and other goods in proportion. In fact, everything is pretty, and equally cheap, good taste and discrimination being the only requisites for *comme il faut* and inexpensive costumes.—[N. Y. Cor.

Killed the Wrong Man.

Utica, N. Y. has a sensation now in the commencement of the trial of Mrs. Josephine A. McCarthy for the murder of Henry H. Hall last January. The circumstances of the affair, as far as they are at present known, are decidedly peculiar. Mrs. McCarthy, whose reputation is not of the best, and who has been under arrest at various times and places hitherto, entered a street car in Utica on the day of the murder, and took a seat directly opposite to one M. H. Thompson, an insurance agent, who was sitting by the side of his nephew, the Hall aforesaid. The woman leaned forward and addressed a few words to Thompson and being apparently disappointed and incensed at the reply, drew a small pistol, aimed directly at Thompson, and fired. The ball entered his right cheek, passing thence out through one of the nostrils, and finding lodgment in the heart of Henry H. Hall, who occupied a seat by the side of Thompson. Hall, of course, died instantly, while Thompson's injuries, though severe, were not fatal, and he has recovered. It would seem that the prisoner had no intention to kill Hall, while there is hardly a doubt that she did mean to kill his companion, whom she claims had wronged her grievously. The opening of the trial was the signal for the gathering together of an immense crowd, but after arguments by the several counsels, an adjournment was granted until the 20th of April.

A Colonial Nation.

Great Britian has followed up her annexation of the African gold fields with that of the Dutch possessions in Guinea. The treaty by which the King of the Netherlands gives up this colony has just been signed, despite the earnest objections of the people and press of Holland and the people of Guinea, who sent a deputation to protest against it all the way to the Fatherland. For its acquisition England pays a small sum of money and annuls some treaty stipulations by which the Netherlands were prevented from occupying the great Malayan Island of Sumatra, so that it is a mutually advantageous bargain. This treaty makes England the first of European nations in African colonies. Her foreign subjects number 187,000,000, and they occupy 6,000,000 square miles of the globe, but they are not, on the whole, a source of strength to the mother country.

Royal Plate.

The royal plate, at Windsor, which is kept in a tolerably-sized room and an adjoining closet, is valued at £1,750,000 sterling. There is one gold service, formed by George IV., to dine one hundred and thirty guests. Some pieces were taken from the Spanish Armada, some brought from India, Burmah, China. There are thirty dozen of plates which cost twenty-six guineas each plate. This is only a portion of the royal wealth of England, in this item of domestic necessity. In the Tower of London are all manner of gold salt-cellars, drinking-cups, spoons, etc., which in value represent an additional million or so.—Exchange.

Death of a Millionaire Archbishop.

The telegraph has mentioned the death of the Archbishop of Lima on the 19th ult. The Panama Star and Herald says:

"Dying at the age of eighty-eight, he was the elder bishop and oldest archbishop in the Catholic Church; the first by reason of seniority, the second by reason of age. Another more agreeable circumstance to those directly interested is the fact that the late prelate was probably the richest man in South America, his property at the lowest estimation amounting to twenty millions. His life was spotless and his virtues many; his fault was a remarkable desire to increase his wealth."

THE Boston Transcript says the "water cure" is now applied to obstinate oxen with excellent effect. An ox had lain down by the road-side, and refused to move after persuasion and beating. A quart of cold water dashed into its face induced it to spring up and move on at once.

A SPRING CAPRICE.

Come your merry laughter falling,
Musically on mine ear,
As from birds in Spring days calling
To their loves, the carols clear;
Come your sweet low laughter pealing
Through the sad grove of my mind,
As between sere beech-leaves stealing
Blows the gentle evening wind,

Come the richness of your laughter
As a song that, brought again,
In the mournful days hereafter,
Bids the dry heart melt in rain;
Chime its tones, such music making
As when, ranked in merry band,
Curl the crisp waves lightly breaking
On the dull and sullen sand.

Come its liquid murmur clearly
As a fountain's music sweet,
That, in the parched desert, dearly
Doth the tried traveller greet;
Come its cadence lightly speeding
O'er my heart's waste, silent ground,
As Eve's silver laugh from Eden
To the bare, blank world around!

London Society.

THE FASHIONS.

[The Courier's Street, Salon and Shop].

NEW SHADES AND TINTS.

There is nothing more noticeable in the recent importations of dry goods than the rare and delicate shades which distinguish most of the fabrics. It must be confessed that these tints are exceedingly attractive to the eye—so attractive that ladies, when purchasing, are too apt to be beguiled by the beauty of the color, without giving a thought as to whether or no it will be becoming to their peculiar complexion and style. A fact which should be considered in the selection of the new colors is that many of the tints, which appear very charming in the bright daylight in which they are purchased, lose half their beauty when submitted to gaslight, which of course renders them unfit for evening. This is true of the peon or peacock shades, which are either green with bluish cast, or blue with a greenish cast, and it may be stated as a rule than all dark shades of green and blue or purple and lilac lose their beauty under artificial light, while scarlet and orange, light greens, light brown, and the various other light tints, such as tea rose, and blue and ecru, grow more brilliant. Of course the same may be said of tints suitable for evening when submitted to the light of day.

DIFFERENT FASHIONS AND STYLES.

As there never was a time when the fashions were more varied than they are at present, people have very little excuse for dressing in a manner unbecoming to their particular style of form and feature; yet we every day see very stout ladies adding to their stoutness by exceedingly bouffant panniers and looped-up skirts, while slender ladies, failing to take advantage of a style which is particularly suited to them, frequently content themselves with slight loopings or almost straight-hanging skirts.

WHILE SLASHED JACKETS,

and the favorite tight-fitting or half tight-fitting polonaises, are becoming to short figures, the circular mantles, capes, and talmas should be avoided. Very deep and elaborate trimming, consisting of flounces and puffs, upon an underskirt makes a short, stout person appear still shorter.

HIGH PRICES OF DRESS MATERIALS.

It is not pleasant to be told that dress fabrics have risen in price in Europe, yet such is unfortunately the fact. The price which must be paid for a handsome costume here is already so high that we believe any increase on this side must have the effect of reducing the wardrobes of many of our city fashionables.

SILKS

of the finest quality are $5 and $6 a yard, which, with making and trimming, makes the cost of the costume about $175 to $180, and two or three such dresses are generally considered necessary in what our "society papers" would call a "society lady's" toilet. For other handsome fabrics suitable for the street or house very high prices are asked. Among these materials is the

CAMEL'S HAIR ARMOR,

which ranges from $2 to $3.25 a yard. We have also camel's hair cloth for polonaises, which displayes the small amure figures and delicate solid colors, and which costs a large sum. Of course these materials drape handsomely, and purchasers are told that the cloth

WILL LAST A LIFETIME,

but in the various changes which fashion renders necessary, we doubt whether this great durability will pay for the present cost of the material. Other handsome fabrics for spring and summer—which include pongee serges, pongee foulards, serge foulards, grenadines of good quality, and the foulard silks with Dolly Varden figures—range from $1.50 to $2. All these materials make costly costumes, yet we cannot fully sympathize with certain fashion writers, who express great satisfaction at what they call a reaction in favor of less expensive fabrics for street and house dresses. Good fabrics are occasionally bought for a moderate sum, but as a rule we doubt the economy of buying poor materials which may cost a little less money, but which require as much or more trimming; and which cost as much for making as the best material.

"IT is all over" were the last words of Hon. Humphrey Marshall.

MR. STEWART'S fortune is estimated at between fifty and sixty millions. Comfortable amount when there is a margin of ten millions to guess by.

THE women of Damascus, Illinois, take part in the discussions of the Farmers' Club meetings. A recent subject of discussion was, "Should we dress for comfort or fog show?" It was decided to dress for comfort, but at the next meeting each her appearance in a "three-decker" hat and a Dolly Varden suit.

"MR. JANES," said a clergyman on a pastoral visit, "I don't see you and Mrs Janes at church on Sunday evenings." "Well, no," replied Mr. Janes; "my wife has to stay home to take care of the children, and as it comes rather hard on her I stay to keep her company." "Why, how is that? Don't you keep any servants?" "Oh, yes, we keep two; but they don't allow us any privileges."

A FARMER, who was sympathizing with his neighbor Jones on the death of his son, said: "You should remember, Mr. Jones, there is no loss without some gain, John, you remember, was always a monstrous eater." "I know he was," responded the bereaved parent; "but to think he was laid up with the rheumatism all the winter and died just in haying time is pretty tough, neighbor."

AN extraordinary person was buried recently at Muotathal, Switzerland, four-score years of age. This man, named J. L. Heinzer, had lived for more than 60 years a solitary life in a goat stable, far removed from every human habitation. The dormitory was carpeted with goat skins, and litter for these small cattle served him for a bed, and his nutriment consisted almost entirely of bread and goats' milk. He refused as superfluous the conveniences of life which were offered to him on all sides in his advanced old age, and up to his last breath he maintained the full use of his reasoning faculties, and, at the same time, his mode of life more than frugal.

VARIETIES.

ON a gate-post in a Western town is a sign: "Take warn't. No trees nor life insurance, nor soin' masheens wanted here."

A BOY in Virginia City, Nevada, painted his little brother, and exhibited him as a captured son of Spotted Tail, at twenty-five cents a ticket.

A JILTED lover in Mobile, Ala., stole the presents he had given the fickle fair one while she was being married to his rival. He is in jail.

A CHAP who rooms above the eave-trough impertinently remarks that, although the naturalists make no mention of india rubber birds, he has seen doves that were gutter perchers.

FEMALE clerks are employed in the office of the Boston Tax Commissioner, and are at this season said to frequently labor from eight A. M., until late in the evening.

THE number of clerks who are seeking employment in New York to-day is lamentable. A gentleman met one as a car driver who formerly had a salary of three thousand dollars in a large mercantile house.

PAULINE MARKHAM'S friends indignantly deny that she has become a second-rate and poor actress, as has been lately asserted by correspondents. It is said that her diamonds alone would support her comfortably for ten years to come.

THE lawyers' fees in the notorious Tichborne case amount to six hundred thousand dollars. The jurymen were paid five dollars a day, and for the one hundred and three days during which the trial lasted, received sixty-one hundred and eighty dollars.

APRIL is said to be the most propitious month of the twelve in which to be married, for we are told in the old song, that

May never was the month of Love,
For May is full of flowers;
But rather April wet, but kind,
For Love is full of showers.

A NEW style of pendant for a necklace is in the shape of a rose of burnished gold surrounded with diamonds, the centre of which opens with a spring, disclosing a watch about the size of a five cent piece, which is said to keep excellent time.

SOME very beautiful boxes for holding gloves and handkerchiefs are made of the sweet scented Turkish wood, elaborately carved, and imparting to the articles contained in them a very delicate and pleasant perfume.

WHEN you see two young persons seated in the center of a pew in church, you can make up your mind that they are engaged, or going to be, but when one is at one end and the other at the foot of the pew, you can immediately determine that they are married.

A YOUNG lady, the other day, in the course of a lecture, said: "Get married, young man, and be quick about it, too. Don't wait for the millennium, hoping that the girls will turn to angels before you will trust yourself to one of them. A pretty thing you would be alongside of an angel, wouldn't you, you brute."

A BEREAVED widower, while receiving with due acknowledgement the condolence of friends, that it was indeed a great loss, a sad bereavement that he had suffered, added, "And just think! Only a few days ago I bought her a whole box of pills, and she hadn't time to take half of them before she died!"

A HARLEM, N. Y., miss fell into a hole in the sidewalk and sued the owner for damages. The defence claimed that she was flirting at the time, and not minding her footsteps. She triumphantly refuted this theory, however, and recovered $300. Learn from this, dear young ladies, that flirting costs $200—at least.

IN Chicago, some boys surreptitiously pinned to the coat of a pedestrian a yellow card bearing the inscription: "Small-pox here; are you vaccinnated?" The Times says "the gentleman met with a perfect ovation wherever he went, but he had pretty much the entire walk to himself."

A SCHOOL teacher in Surry county, N. C., who carried his dinner with him to the school-house, frequently found his supply of bread short, and suspecting his scholars of appropriating a portion of his staff of life to their own use, had resort to a little tartar emetic in his bread, which soon had the desired effect. His dinner has been all right ever since.

THE life of a young girl in Buffalo, about 17 years old, who attempted suicide by taking laudanum, was saved a few days since by the application of a powerful galvanic battery. She had been thoroughly pumped out first, however. Her attempt upon her life was for the purpose of revenge upon her lover for some real or fancied slight.

ONE who assumes to know, says that womanly despair for the loss of a lover endures three months in the winter, and two in the summer; the second month, a lady becomes interested in the new style of hair dressing; the third, she burns her love-letters. Twelve months afterward, she hears of her former lover's marriage, and wonders "how she could have loved a man with a red moustache."

THE Washington Star thus describes a "Dolly Varden:" A "Dolly Varden" is a moire antique dress-pattern, and it is made of some material, and is cut biased at the top and bottom and trimmed with Houiton polonaises and tuberoses, with a peplum running two chains and three links to the southwest from the starting point, around the skirts of civilization, and pinned together with a self-acting safety pin. The figures are so large that it takes eight dress-patterns to show them off to advantage.

AN interesting case is likely to come before the session of a Presbyterian church of Louisville, Ky. A lady belonging to that church has been summoned for trial for the avowed belief in modern spiritualism, and the session claims that this involves a violation of the first, second and third commandments. The lady, on the contrary, justifies herself, claiming that she has scriptural sanction for her belief, but will not appear before the ecclesiastical tribunal unless counsel is allowed her. If the session will consent to do this, an interesting trial may be expected.

IN New Haven, a gentleman recently visited a young lady, staying rather late, and being fearful of disturbing the family, took off his shoes and went to the front door in his stocking feet. Just as she emerged from the door, with shoes in hand, he was seized by a policeman, and it was with considerable difficulty that he and the lady together could convince that functionary that he was not a proper candidate for the lockup.

TWO mischievous children, each about eight years old, were recently placed on trial, in England, on the charge of placing pieces of iron on a railroad. It must have been a curious spectacle, the Judge sitting in state, arrayed in a formidable wig and robes trimmed with ermine, and surrounded with all the solemn pomp of an English court, with the jury empanelled, and learned counsel elaborately arguing points of law, while the heads of the two desperate culprits were hardly visible above the dock.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARD.....F. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
165 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley
Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 6, 1872

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Attention is invited to the following resolution adopted this day by the Democratic County Committee:

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic voters of Allegheny county be requested to meet at the usual places of holding delegate elections, unless where specially ordered otherwise by the Chairman, of this Committee, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH,

In the townships, between the hours of three and five o'clock, and in the other districts from six to seven o'clock P. M., and elect two delegates from each district to meet in County Convention at the Court House on

THURSDAY, APRIL 11th,

At ten o'clock A. M., to select delegates to the State Convention at Reading, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the Convention."

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
PITTSBURGH, MARCH 16, 1872.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION ON THURSDAY NEXT.

We hope to find every district in Allegheny County represented in convention at the Court House on *Thursday next* April 11th. Our friends should not overlook the delegate meetings on Saturday, April 6th., and see that good and reliable Democrats are selected to represent their respective districts. Our friends will oblige us by forwarding the names of those elected at the earliest moment.

Of the ten delegates elected yesterday to the Radical State Convention we do not find the name of a single colored man. They are expected to vote for the nominees, but need not ask to take a hand in naming them. The white trash monopolizes that part of the programme.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL reduced the debt $15,000,000 during the month of March—or at least that is what he telegraphed over the country on Monday. As that was the first of April, any reasonable man can forgive the Secretary's ghastly attempt at a sell.

ANNA DICKINSON must be ruled out. She had the effrontery to stand up before a mixed audience in this loyal banner county and declare that it was not GRANT who saved the country, but the dead blue coats, and that he is not paying off the national debt, but the people. Was there ever such impudence?

GOV. GEARY having neither signed nor vetoed the bill in regard to the Auditor Generalship, within the prescribed ten days, it has become a law and an Auditor is to be elected in October next; in the meantime and until December, Mr. HARTRANFT will continue in office. Candidates for this position are now in order.

WE are in receipt of an invitation from VICTORIA C. WOODHULL, and divers and sundry other persons, male and female, to attend a Convention in New York on the 9th and 10th of May next, to form a new party, which shall contain all the virtues and none of the vices of the present parties, and which shall be called the "People's Party." We are further requested to answer "yes" or "no" to the invitation, which we do accordingly. "Yes" or "no."

BY an oversight, which we hasten to rectify, a slight mistake crept into our telegraphic columns yesterday morning, to the effect that "GRANT does not take in the West," This was an unintentional misrepresentation of the character of our great and good President. He not only "takes" in the West, but in the East also—in fact, he "takes" anywhere and everywhere, not even excepting Orphan's Charity Fairs, where anything is offered him. To sum it up in a word, he is a taking President.

ON the 2nd inst. J. M. SOWERS, Esq., was elected Mayor of Oil City by a majority of one hundred and twenty-four votes. Hitherto Oil City has been Republican by a large majority, but the corruptions of the Radical leaders at Harrisburg, as well as elsewhere, finally disgusted the independent Republican voters, and a Democratic triumph is the result. Let the good work still go on. Here in the West we send back greeting to the brass collar gentry of New England.

THE New York *Times* laments the fact that within the last few years there are thousands of men in that city who grow poorer every year; their families often suffer more than those of the avowed poor; their children sink lower and lower in the social grade, and they themselves wander about in the worn garments of better days, seeking employment, which does not come, until hope and strength both break, and they die, if not in an almshouse, at least in the wretched garret of some tenement house. Can this be under the beneficiant rule of GRANT and the bond holders? Don't the Radical stumpers all tell us that we are the most prosperous people in the world? But even the Radical oracles sometimes let out the truth by mistake, as in the case of the *Times*.

GRANT AND THE COLORED MEN.

One day last week the colored people of the State of Massachusetts held a meeting in Boston for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the colored people's National Convention to be held at New Orleans on the 10th of the present month. Among the resolutions offered was one endorsing GRANT and favoring his renomination by the Philadelphia Convention. The resolution was defeated by a decided majority of the delegates.

During the discussion of the resolution a number of pointed and decided hits were made at GRANT and the Radical leaders, by the speakers. One of them, Mr. ROBERT MORRIS, of Boston, declared that he was opposed to committing the colored people to voting for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. They were entitled to their own choice. He was not prepared to say that he would vote for the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. He believed that the leaders of the Republican party had been merely making use of the colored voters for selfish purposes and it had been the bane and the curse of the colored race that they had pledged themselves to any party. "We want," said Mr. MORRIS, "we want some of the chestnuts now, for it is our turn to have some of the good things in the storehouse of the nation." He had but little faith in President GRANT, and throughout all of his denunciations of the conduct of the Radical leaders he was loudly applauded.

Mr. EDWARD G. WALKER, who was elected one of the delegates to the New Orleans Convention, followed declaring that he would not go for GRANT. He had been told that it was his duty to do so, but it was not, "I will never vote," said the speaker, "for the Republican party this coming fall, if I can find a better party to vote for. If I can vote with the Democrats and elect CHARLES SUMNER I will do so." This announcement was greeted with prolonged applause.

The meeting which continued throughout the day and evening was bitterly hostile to General GRANT and the party managers who surround him, and indicated that the colored voters of Massachusetts intend to vote independently at the coming election. But it is not in Massachusetts alone that colored men are beginning to find out that the Radical managers have been using them as a mere cat's paw to pull the official chestnuts out of the fire They care only for their votes, and want them to do the drudgery of the party.

Even in Allegheny county the colored men are beginning to find out the same thing. Here the leaders are perfectly willing that their colored brethren shall serve on ward committees, vote the straight ticket and work for success, but there the matter ends. Not a single official crumb goes to the colored voters. To-day the County Convention of the party is held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Convention, and we venture the assertion that not a single colored delegate will be selected.

The managers do not confer even the honors much less the profits upon the colored population. It was only after THE POST had repeatedly called attention to the intentional omission last year, that two or three colored men were put on the Radical County Committee. And now, "single handed and alone" of all the newspapers in Pittsburgh, it demands the recognition of the colored man's rights at the hands of that party which professes so much friendship for him

RATHER DOUBTFUL.

We have before as a bill introduced into the House at Harrisburg for the relief of Mr. E. L. DRAKE the discoverer of Petroleum in Pennsylvania. This bill goes on to recite that the said Mr. DRAKE in the year 1858, after untold and extraordinary hardship, suffering, loss of health and all the other concomitants, discovered that there were immense deposits of Petroleum in the Western portion of this State. The discovery, as is duly set forth, added several hundred millions to the wealth of the State, and is still adding thereto, and that in pursuit of this worthy object Mr. DRAKE has became an invalid and is reduced to penury and want, it is duly resolved :

That relief be granted to the said E. L. DRAKE by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and that the treasurer of the said Commonwealth be authorized and instructed to pay to the said E. L. DRAKE, from the treasury of said Commonwealth, the sum of ten thousand dollars.

We have no disposition to controvert the facts as above set forth, but we do object to setting any such a precedent as an excuse for future Legislatures giving alms to worthy individuals who have been unfortunate and are reduced to penury and want. If the State should undertake to pension all such at ten or even five thousand dollars apiece, it would not be many years until nearly every one would be on the pension roll, and there would be no one left to pay taxes, and thus raise the pension money. If Mr. DRAKE's case is as it is represented, and he is indeed the real discoverer whose forecast enriched our oil kings, let them set aside something for his benefit, and thus recognize his services. For instance, why should not each oil producer set aside one barrel of crude out of five hundred for Mr. DRAKE'S benefit? This would be but a small contribution to the producers in detail, but to Mr. DRAKE it would be a handsome competence and lift him at once above penury and want. What say the oil men generally to our proposition? Have they anything to give to the discoverer of the source of their immense wealth?

MONDAY'S ELECTIONS.

As had been generally predicted on all hands for weeks past Connecticut went for the Radical ticket on Monday the 1st inst. Governor JEWELL may possibly have a small majority, although it is more likely that he will have a plurality of perhaps one thousand over his Democratic competitor, Mr. HUBBARD. But at all events, he is practically elected Governor of the State.

There is great rejoicing among the faithful followers of the Administration over the result in Connecticut. We need not refer here to the means employed by the tools of the Administration to secure the so-called "glorious triumph." Whatever money and official influence could do was done by the Radical managers. The result was an increase of a few hundred votes over their vote of one year ago. Just where the "glory" of such triumphs come in, we are at a loss to comprehend.

But our Administration friends while they are rejoicing over what was a foregone conclusion in Connecticut, seem to forget that an election of very considerable importance took place in the State of Ohio on the same day, the result of which was by no means expected, in which the Democratic party gained sufficiently to have carried the State, had the election been general. The elections in Ohio were for township and municipal officers, but everywhere the party lines were drawn, and in many instances the Democrats carried the day where they had but little else than defeat to expect.

In Cincinnati alone the Democratic gain is more than double the Radical gain in Connecticut, while in many counties in the interior of the State, the Democratic gain is equal to the Administration gain in Connecticut. The result in Ohio is far more encouraging to the Democracy, than is the result in the nutmeg State to GRANT. Radical rejoicing over a "stand off," is like whistling in a grave yard to keep one's courage up.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

The Railroad Commissioners of the State of Massachusetts in their Report for 1872, devote a considerable portion of the same to the consideration of accidents and other casualities incident to railway travel. They have evidently given the matter close attention, and have drawn a number of conclusions worthy of reproduction, as are also a number of their recommendations.

The Commissioners classify all railway casualities arising from preventable causes, as resulting from derailment by breaking of axle or rail, expansion of rail, defective switch and insufficient cattle guards; and collisions resulting from the carelessness of employes, imperfect regulations, defective signals, lack of telegraphic communication, want of break power, railroad grade crossings, breaking through bridges, owing to want of guards, failing of train through draw, concussion in starting or stopping train, passing through train while in motion and by explosion of locomotive.

In addition to these above given, there are, of course, many other accidents, so-called properly, which result from causes which are manifestly beyond human control, and are therefore not preventable. But the Commissioners believe that while railroad travel cannot be made absolutely free from danger to life and limb, the per centage of risk can be reduced to a minimum. To secure these results so far as their own State is concerned, they make a number of recommendations, which we give in a condensed form, and suggest to the proper authorities of our own State, that an application of them to our own railways system would be a good idea. The following is an outline of the recommendations:

I. A revision of the rules under which the several roads are operated.

II. The general adoption at the earliest possible time consistent with a reasonable regard to the present condition of passenger rolling stock, of brakes operated from the locomotive and enabling the conductor at all times to control his train.

III. The construction of all new passenger cars in such a manner as to prevent telescoping in case of accident, and the change of existing cars in this respect within a reasonable time in the regular course of repairs.

IV. The adoption of some approved standard heating apparatus, properly secured, to obviate in the greatest possible degree all danger from fire in case of accident.

V. The disuse on passenger trains of any illuminating substance other than candles or a fluid incapable of ignition at less than 300 Fahrenheit.

VI. The substitution of Fresnel lanterns in place of the ordinary tail-lights now in use.

VII. The general adoption of a rule prescribing that a brakesman shall be stationed upon the last car of every train, whether freight or passenger, who shall be known as the "signal brakesman," and whose special duty it shall be to have charge of all train-signals, and to immediately provide for the safety of the rear of the train in case of danger

VIII. The adoption of a uniform dress or cap for all employes whose duty brings them into contact with the traveling public.

IX. The general use of the telegraph in aid of the present time-table system.

As a whole these recommendations are as practicable and as sensible as any ever made by any board or commission, studying the subject, and their general adoption, with perhaps some slight modifications and amendments, would do much to insure greater safety in running all of our American railroads. "A general use of the telegraph in aid of the present time table system," while a good recommendation, should not be interpreted into an absolute reliance upon the telegraph without any other safeguards being relied upon. While useful in an infinite number of ways, the telegraph is not, and should be made an absolute reliance. It is at all times liable to partial or absolute derangments, and in the transmission and reception of messages, mistakes are liable to occur, which while they escape the attention of the most careful operator, are liable to derange the whole system. It is therefore an unsafe dependence, and when depended on alone, results sooner or later in disaster.

A more thorough discipline in all the departments of the different roads, among officers and employees might properly have been embraced in the above recommendations. Without the strictest discipline, no rules, however comprehensive and explicit, can be carried out. A force or railroad employes and officers should have as thorough a discipline as a well trained army. Where employes are negligent and careless, life and limb are placed in the greatest jeopardy, and the statistics show that fully 80 per cent. of railroad accidents arise from this cause alone.

IS IT STUPIDITY OR VENALITY, OR BOTH?

Excerpts from the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We hope Mr. Carl Schurz will speak again. His words are always wise and fair, and we are proud of him as an independent and courageous Republican.

Schurz relieves himself of bile.

We among others have given our opinion of the Great Teutonic Senator—an opinion not altogether favorable as the man is not altogether consistent.

The supposed defalcation of Evans is no defalcation at all.

No whitewashing; give us the whole truth; the party can stand it.

To nominate either of them (Hartranft or Jordon) would be to commit something worse than a blunder.

We are far from believing that either the Auditor General or State Treasurer is mixed up in any way with the Evans affair, and we feel satisfied that the investigation will prove that we are right. We were very far from intimating that they (Mackey and Hartranft) intentionally withheld any information which would throw light on the dark subject

The people will not support a man for the highest State office whose name has been mentioned in connection with the "Evans swindle."

We meant to say that we regretted *a full, clear and easily understood statement* of the entire affair from beginning to end was not given by either of these gentlemen.

We regret as long as State Treasurer Mackey and Auditor General Hartranft were on the stand before the Evans investigating Committee they did not tell *all they knew* concerning the affair.

But Mr. M'Clure will have a good time of it getting in a petition to contest.

The Senate will probably ratify the decision of the committee, also by a party vote, with the addition of one from our side of the House, probably Mr. Davis. We shall reserve any opinion until we have seen the report in full, and in the mean time repeat what we have *before said*, if M'Clure is really entitled to the seat *he ought to be awarded it.*

We hardly think he will contest.

Aleck should gracefully accept the situation.

A victory would have been claimed against Grant and no questions asked.

It is about time that a rebuke should be administered to such weak-kneed papers as the Philadelphia *Bulletin* and *Press*, similar to that lately administered to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*.

THE saloon keepers of the county are considerably agitated over the new license law and the presumed manner of its operation. They claim, and with considerable justice too, that they have been needlessly trifled with by the law-makers, as they were willing from the outset to favor any reasonable change in the law, but were given to understand that none would go into effect the present year, and hence went to the trouble and expense of obtaining licenses under the old law—all of which work it seems likely will have to be again gone through with.—*Gazette.*

It is rather unfortunate that the saloon keepers should be agitated just at this season of the year, and then have the stupid old organ condoling with them because they will have to do their first work over, and because they "have been *needlessly* trifled with by the law makers." But did it never occur to those saloon keepers, a large majority o whom vote and work for the Republican party, that they helped to elect those "trifling" law makers? It was a Republican Legislature which made the law, and Republican saloon keepers should not get "agitated" in the least, when the men whom they helped to elect go back upon their pledges and professions. Had THE POST made use of such language as we have quoted, Radical newspapers would have hastened to say it was in favor of rum-selling. The fear of losing a few votes moves the virtuous organ to utter the above whine; but why should it chatter? The Republican saloon keepers can again be wheedled into voting the Radical ticket. They will only get a receipt in full when the men they elect to the Legislature pass a prohibitory law. There will be infinitely fewer Democrats than Radicals to repine over such a statute.

NOW LISTEN for a fresh Democratic howl, for Nellie Grant, the President's daughter, has left the White House to make a pleasure tour in England.—*Gazette.*

On the contrary the Democracy, as well the country, would be delighted if the whole family would go.

INCOME TAX.

We hope the House of Representatives at Washington will accommodate the Senate and abolish the odious Income Tax, which repeal would take effect immediately. The repeal of the other Internal Revenue taxes named in the Senate bill would take effect on and after the first of July next. We presume the Pennsylvania delegation will vote as a unit on the question.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We publish on our first page an interesting letter from New York, which will attract considerable attention in connection with the Cincinnati Convention, and will no doubt throw some light upon the recent movements that have been going on in the East and West alike, with regard to the Cincinnati meeting.

Were we not well acquainted with our correspondent, and if we did not know that he was in a position to obtain the information which he gives, we would treat it *cum grano salis*; but under the circumstances we do not hesitate to give his statements due weight and consideration.

THE VICTORY OF THE OIL PRODUCERS.

A Radical Paper Gives Col. Thos. A. Scott the Credit for Smashing the S. I. C. Monopoly.

The Oil City *Register* of Saturday in its exultations over the downfall of the mammoth monopoly has the following:

"Having broken up this company, our general business throughout the Oil Region will be again resumed. The refineries of the Oil Region, amply protected and favored, will all go into active operation during the coming week. There is ample demand for oil, and we can safely predict the usual activity in the oil business during the coming month. For the success met with in destroying the power of the South Improvement Company, the people of the Oil Region *are largely indebted to Thos. A. Scott*, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. *Unless by his assent no action on the same by the railroad companies could have been effected.* His influence with the Pennsylvania Legislature has also been very beneficial to us in this matter. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a monopoly that we would gladly see dispensed with, *yet its powers have ever been exercised to favor Pennsylvania interests, and to Thos. A. Scott is due the credit for aiding so materially in the development of the mineral and other resources of our great Commonwealth.* We are willing to give the devil his due."

THE New York *Sun* recalls attention to the discreditable conduct of our Minister at Copenhagen, Rev. Mr. CRAMER (the President's brother-in-law). After quoting from the Flemsburg *Gazette* a statement to the effect that he was recently blackmailed at the Royal Club, of which he sought to become a member, we are told:—

Instead of keeping silent about the matter, as any well-bred person would have done, he went about the city denouncing the members of the Royal Club as a set of aristocratic snobs, who wanted to send him to Coventry because he was a man of the people and the representative of a republican government. Four days afterward he was in the vestibule of the Royal Opera House, conversing with two or three acquaintances in German. Dr. Mellen, a prominent member of the Royal Club, who had taken a leading part in Cramer's rejection, passed by. When Cramer perceived him he raised his voice and said something very offensive about the club. Dr. Mellen stopped, and an angry altercation ensued between the two. A large number of people gathered around them, and Cramer became so excited that two policemen had finally to interfere. They asked the gesticulating and shouting American Ambassador to leave the place, which he did among the sneers of the bystanders.

The *Sun* editorially adds:

It is conduct like his which makes the name of American a reproach in Europe, and if Grant's administration could be any more disgraced than it is, the appointment of such a man would do it.

THERE will be two National Conventions in May in Cincinnati. One of them is the Liberal Republican national convention, called by the convention of Liberal Republicans which met at the capital of Missouri on the 24th day of last January. The other is the national reform convention, for which the call was issued, prior to the convention of the Missouri Liberals, by the Republican Reform club of Cincinnati, of which Judge HOADLEY, Judge OLIVER and other distinguished Ohio Republicans are prominent members.

It is the executive committee of the latter, not the former, which has issued circulars inviting the attendance of Democrats as well as Republicans who sympathize with and are willing to operate in efforts for the attainment of political reforms.

Substantially, the ultimate purposes of the two conventions are the same. Both seek to achieve reforms in the Administration of the Federal Government; both, therefore, are politically hostile to the West Point candidate and the army of office-holding parasites that are working for him. For this reason it is eminently proper that both should meet in the same city on the same day. Organically, however, they are entirely distinct from each other. They will assemble under different calls, and meet in separate halls, that have already been engaged for the purpose.

OUR aged friend, Mrs. JANE SWISSHELM, is thus spoken of by a Chicago correspondent:

The most venerable, also the most conspicuous of those American women who have been professionally journalists is Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, now living with her friends, the Babbits in Chicago. She is still one of the acutest politicians among American women; yet she is a good housekeeper, I know, for I have eaten her biscuits. Her head is very large, high over firmness and self-esteem, wide at combativeness, massive in the intellectual-moral regions, and her forehead is as square as a marble block—"casuality," as the phrenologists call it, jutting out like the horn of Jupiter. Add to this a face full of self-assertion, a controversial mouth, an inquisitive nose, sharp, almost to fierceness, and eyes four times as sharp as her nose.

THE Washington City depot question has been settled in favor of the Baltimore and Potomac Road. A Washington correspondent states:

The contest over the location of the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth streets, in this city, was ended in the House in the triumph of the Pennsylvania Railroad interest, which secured its passage by more than a two-thirds vote. About half of the Democratic members voted for the measure. The first passenger train on this road ran to-day two-thirds of the way to Baltimore.

BY mistake the late Governor of Texas appointed an honest man to office. When the appointee received the commission he returned it to the Governor, with a note expressive of gratitude, and saying that to hold office by appointment, in these degenerate days, was a confession of knavery and incapacity; that he could not accept a place save by decree of the people at the ballot-box, and then the office must have been unsought.

A NEW COMBINATION.

Scott and Greeley to Run on the Same Ticket—A New Move to Unite the "Elements of Opposition"—Various Interests to be Harmonized, &c.

Special Correspondence of THE POST.]

NEW YORK, April 1, 1872.

NEW POLITICAL MOVE.

A very quiet, but none the less earnest, political movement is on foot here, in which a large number of prominent Republican and Democratic politicians are alike engaged, and which, to judge from present information, is very likely to take definite shape.

The movement to which I refer, has for its object the bringing out of Col. Thomas A. Scott and the Hon. Horace Greeley for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, respectively. When the movement reaches a fuller state of development, I will have a number of interesting details to give the public through your columns, which will form one of the most interesting chapters of the political history of the campaign of 1872.

THE MEANING OF IT.

The reading public are generally aware of the fact, that during the past few weeks several meetings have taken place between Col. Scott and Mr. Greeley, as well as between their friends, who represent leading men of both political parties. These meetings have been for the purpose of consulting as to the feasibility of devising a plan of action, which shall certainly unite all the elements of opposition to Grant's re-election.

While there have been some slight differences of opinion as to the minor details, there is a perfect unanimity of views as to the general plan of proposed operations.

For several days past Col. Scott has been in the West, the most of the time in St. Louis, where he has been in consultation with Gov. B. Gratz Brown, and the leaders of the Liberals in Missouri, and it is more than suspected that an understanding between them has been arrived at.

GREELEY AND SCHURZ.

Greeley and Schurz, who are really the most influential men in the Liberal movement, have been in consultation within the past week, and Schurz is understood to be heartily in favor of the proposed combination, declaring his readiness to take the stump in favor of the ticket.

THE SOUTH TO BE A UNIT.

The plan originated chiefly with several prominent Southern politicians who have been in this city for the past three or four weeks—two of whom are the most prominent Republicans of that section.

These gentlemen are most positive in their declarations that with such a combination as proposed, the entire South would be a unit in opposition to Grant, and that, in some of the States, as in Louisiana and Texas, for instance, there would be great doubt as to whether a Grant electoral ticket would be put up.

Colonel Scott, as is well known, has an immense popularity in all the great South-western States, especially among all that class of men who are anxious to develop great latent resources, of the South, and thus wipe away, as if by magic, the evil effects of the war, and by a renewed prosperity, restore perfectly all the fraternal relations of the Union.

Nor is Mr. Greeley less popular, in his peculiar way, in all sections of the South. During his recent trip through the South-western States, he told the people so many home made truths, and so fearlessly opposed the corrupt and villainous practices of the carpet baggers, that the people there feel that they owe him a debt of gratitude, which they would gladly pay by aiding in his elevation to the Vice Presidency or the Presidency itself should he aspire to it.

The only class of people in the South who would object to this arrangement is

THE CARPET BAGGERS,

but they are merely a handful, notwithstanding the almost irrepairable injury they have inflicted upon the Southern States. With Mr. Greeley as one of the standard bearers against the hosts of carpet-baggery, their power and influence over the voters of the South, especially the colored voters, would be at once and forever destroyed.

Since even Grant's warmest friends admit that he cannot possibly be elected without carrying six or seven of the Southern States, it is easy to infer that such a combination as the one under discussion, uniting the whole South against Grant, would alone insure his defeat, if it were alone depended upon. But the combination insures

POWER AND INFLUENCE ELSEWHERE.

It is conceded on all hands that this ticket would sweep Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, where Col. Scott's popularty is undoubtedly greater than any other man within its borders. Of course, there would be no question as to New York and New Jersey, as well. In the more westerly States, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Wisconsin could be certainly counted on for Scott and Greeley, while in Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, their chances would be quite as good as Grant's.

You can figure for yourselves as to what the final result would be with such a combination exercising such an influence. It would leave Grant with less than one hundred electoral votes, even making him the most liberal allowances.

In one month from now the Cincinnati Convention will be held. Immediately thereafter will be developed the practical workings of the present plan. Scott and Greeley will no doubt be nominated on the first ballot. It has been agreed by Democrats and Liberal Republicans alike, that to nominate a Liberal Democrat for President, and a Liberal Republican for Vice President, will most certainly unite the elements in opposition to Grant, securing the favorable consideration of the National Democratic Convention when it assembles.

* * * * * * *

What the Democratic Convention will do with regard to this ticket, it is not my purpose to discuss in this letter, further than to say that it will not be regarded in an unfavorable light.

The impression has become fixed and permanent in the minds of all intelligent men that it is absolutely necessary to overthrow the present administration, if we would not go to national destruction. This only can be done by electing for the offices of President and Vice President men of liberal minds, inflexible integrity, and unimpeachable character, and great personal popularity. All these combine to in Col. Scott and Horace Greely, as claimed by their friends of the respective political parties, and as so many representative men of each agree in sentiment, the movement to bring them out on the Presidential ticket is of more than ordinary significance.

These facts, derived from a source, for the reliability of which I can freely vouch, I send for your consideration, and for such disposition as you may see fit to make of them. Sumner, it is positively stated, will stump the Southern States in behalf of this ticket.

RADIX.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Samuel Finley Breese Morse.

A brief telegram yesterday morning announced the death of this distinguished gentleman — the inventor our present system of telegraph, one of the most wonderful achievments of science in any age. A man, who like Prof. MORSE, has been a benefactor to all civilized nations, is worthy a volume of obituary mention, and our only regret is that our limited space confines us to a bare outline of his career through life.

He was the son of the Rev. JEDEDIAH MORSE not unknown to our literature as a writer on Geography. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791. He graduated at Yale in 1810. His tastes led him to the fine arts, and his father was finally induced to second his aspirations to be an artist. The year after graduating he went to London to study painting under BENJAMIN WEST. While there he became quite intimate with C. R. LESLIE. They agreed to paint each other's portraits as a first attempt in London. Mr. MORSE made some progress in his art, exhibiting in 1813 at the Royal Academy his "Dying Hercules."

This picture merited high praise. A plaster model which he had constructed to aid him in painting was also shown, and won the Adelphi gold medal. Shortly after he returned to America. He came unto his own of Boston and Boston knew him not. He therefore betook himself to New Hampshire, where he eked out a living by painting portraits at $15 a head. In Charleston S. C., he reaped a more bountiful harvest, but in 1822 he took up his residence in New York. The corporation authorized him to paint the portrait of LAFAYETTE, when the General was on a visit to the country. In that city, in 1824, he, with some other artists, organized a drawing association, which was the basis on which the National Academy of Design was erected in 1826. Mr. MORSE was the first president, holding the office for sixteen years.

In 1829 he returned to Europe and remained there for three years. His return to America in 1832 must be forever memorable, for in that year, while returning from Havre in the packet ship Sully, he first laid the foundation of his great invention. While in college his attention had been carefully directed to chemistry and other branches of natural philosophy. On board the Sully a discussion of recent discoveries in electric magnetism took place, and in the course of it an observation was made which planted in the mind of MORSE the seeds of his great invention. Before he left the ship he had mapped out the rough plan of a telegraphic system; including even a writing telegraph. His original idea was to pass a strip of paper saturated with a chemical preparation which could be decomposed when brought in connection with the wire along which the electric current was passing, and thus form an alphabet by marks varying in width and number With this idea in his brain he steadily followed his profession after his return to New York, devoting his leisure to his scientific project. In 1835 he completed his first apparatus, an extremely rude one, as may be supposed sufficient to enable him to communicate with a person half a mile distant, but not capable of receiving an answer back from the opposite extremity. In 1836 this instrument was shown in successful operation. This was in its rudest and elementary form the well-known MORSE instrument, in which the paper was indented by a needle. Legislators, it is unnecessary to say, do not look with much favor on inventors, and MORSE found his proposition for aid submitted in 1837-8 to Congress received very coolly. He then went to England and was there refused a patent. In France he obtained a *brevet d'invention*. On his return to America he was indefatigable in trying to persuade Congress to enable him to practically test his invention. At last, when all hope was abandoned, it allotted him $30,000 on March 4, 1843, "at the midnight hour of the expiring session." In 1844 he had constructed the line between Washington and Baltimore, and sent over its wires the first message, "What had God wrought." Within sixteen years nearly 40,000 miles of wire were in full working order. Curiously enough, in 1837 two other inventors had discovered a system of telegraphy—WHEATSTONE, in England, inventing the deflecting-needle instrument, and STEURBIEL, in Bavaria, constructing a recording telegraph, which, however, was of two complex a character to come into general use. Honors poured in on MORSE. Yale honored her academic roll by enrolling him among her doctors of law. The Sultan of Turkey sent him a diamond decoration. The King of Prussia gave him a gold medal of merit, set in a massive snuff-box. The rulers of Wurtemberg and Austria were not behindhand. By France he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and by Denmark a Knight of the Dannebrog. In 1858 ISABELLA the Catholic sent him the cross of the knights commander of the order which bears her name. In 1857 the representatives of ten countries which had been benefited by his labors assembled in Paris grand dinners were given to him. The first submarine cables were laid by MORSE across New York harbor in 1842, an achievement which was rewarded by the American Institute with its gold medal. In 1843, MORSE first broached the project of the Atlantic telegraph. His claim to his share in the invention of the telegraph has been bitterly contested in and out of the public courts. His merits appears to rest not on the discovery of principles of telegraph but on the adaptation of already ascertained principles to the work he undertook to perform. The latest events in the public life of Mr. MORSE were his recent appearance at the inauguration of FRANKLIN'S statue in Printing House square, New York, and some time previously his presence at the unveiling of his own statue in Central Park, and at the grand demonstration which took place in the evening at the Academy of Music, when congratulations were sent to the "father of the telegraph" from the telegraphic fraternity diffused throughout the world.

THE ELECTIONS.

Latest Estimates of the Vote in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 2.—The latest revised tables at the *Courant* office, with returns from every town gives:

COUNTIES.	JEWELL, Rep.	HUBBARD, Dem.	GILLETTE, Tem.	HARRISON, L. R.
Hartford,	9,820	9,320	264	127
New Haven,	10,350	10,220	220	145
New London,	5,568	4,793	225	3
Fairfield,	7,501	7,715	172	66
Litchfield,	4,320	4,741	121	16
Windham,	3,295	2,626	91	.....
Middlesex,	3,075	2,857	143	15
Tolland,	2,188	1,893	81	2
Total,	46,386	44,446	1,526	384

Jewell's plurality is 1,940 majority; over all 30. The Senate stands 15 Republicans; 6 Democrats. The House stands 131 Republicans; 110 Democrats. The Republican majority on joint ballot is 30; last year it was 24. The Republicans elect Sheriffs in six counties, and the Democrats in two—Fairfield and Litchfield.

The Temperance Element Ordered to Halt.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The *Volksblatt*, the German Republican paper, says of the election yesterday, that it was taken into consideration by a great portion of the Republicans that the extreme temperance element has shown itself possessed of so great an influence that the anti-temperance element desired to call it to a halt. The decrease of the Republican majorities over the Rhine, is an answer to the nomination of Judge Welsch and the action of the Legislature.

Returns from the country are not in, but they will increase the Democratic majority for the Board of Control. The Republicans elected the Clerk of the Police Court, but he had no opponent.

Radical Success in Madison, Wis.

MADISON, WIS., April 2.—At the charter election in this city to-day, James L. Hull, Republican, was elected Mayor by 214 majority; Charles G. Meyers, Republican, Treasurer, by 295 majority; the Common Council standing a tie. Judge A. B. Braley was elected Police Justice; Judge Alva Stewart, Judge of the Circuit Court, without opposition. This is considered by the Republicans as a glorious victory. The city is generally Democratic by 200 majority.

Jewell's Reported Majority Fading Away

HARTFORD, Conn., April 2.—The official returns of scattering towns will reduce Jewell's majority over all, but he is probably elected by the people. There are five towns to hear from. The *Times* figures Jewell at 232 over all, and the *Post* at about 100.

Ballot Box Stuffing.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Several encounters occurred during the election in Newtown, Long Island, to-day. Thomas Warner, chairman of the Reform Committee and Thaddeus Firth piano manufacturer, were severely beaten by a gang of ring men. During the fight it is alleged that the boxes were stuffed sufficiently to secure the success of the ring ticket.

Later Returns from Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The Democratic majorities are: Street Commissioner, 4,381; Director of City Infirmary, 3,140; Trustees of Water Works, 1,939; Yaple, for short term Judge, 6,329; O'Connor, for long term Judge, received 1,379 more votes than both his Republican opponents. The Council has a Republican majority of two on joint ballot.

St. Louis Shows the True Colors.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—In the election today for twelve Aldermen and eight School Directors the Democrats made a pretty clean sweep, electing nine Aldermen to one Republican and two independents. Of the School Directors there are probably six Democrats. In the Eighth ward W. H. Brooks, colored, received 279 votes. The Council will stand seventeen Democrats, four Republicans and three Independents.

Democratic Gains in Ohio.

CADIZ, April 2.—The township elected the Republican ticket by 234 majority. In the corporation a Republican Mayor was re-elected by 83 majority over the Democratic and Liberal Republican fusion candidates. The old Board of Councilmen was re-elected by 75 majority. The corporation voted in favor of a railroad, fire engines and gas.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, April 2.—The election to-day resulted in the election of two Republican Trustees and a Constable; the balance of the ticket is Democratic; a Republican gain of 60 since last spring.

URICHSVILLE, April 2.—The election to-day passed off very quietly. The Republicans had three tickets in the field, and party lines were lost sight of in the contest for corporation and township officers. Not over three-fourths of the usual vote was polled.

COSHOCTON, April 2.—The Republicans to-day elected a Mayor and one Councilman. The balance of the corporation ticket is Democratic The township Democratic ticket was elected by a small majority.

Cincinnati Swings Into the Democratic Line.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The whole Democratic ticket was elected in this city yesterday by an average majority of at least 2,000. The Council will stand twenty-six Democrats to twenty-two Republicans. Board of Aldermen, fifteen Republicans to nine Democrats. The Board of Control is entirely Democratic by a large majority.

The *Commercial* says editorially that the result of the election cannot be claimed as a Democratic partisan victory, but that it is an expression of a deep popular disgust with the action of the Republican Convention and with the management of the city affairs in general.

The *Enquirer* says: We do not claim this as a party victory. Personal and other considerations, which were entered into and canvassed, prevented it from being so considered. The Republicans made unfortunate nominations for chief officers. It further declares that while no partisan triumph can be claimed, it is a verdict against the administration.

The following is from this morning's *Gazette:* On the abstract question of Republicanism as against Democracy, the city would vote every time against Democracy, but on the question of local government the party wire pullers must not expect to trade upon the strength of the Republican party, and well the people understand, too well, their selfishness, to put up with the attempt "

The Vote Elsewhere in the Buckeye State.

The following is the result of the election in some of the principal points in Ohio as far as heard from: Dayton—Republican Mayor elected; the new Council will stand fifteen Republicans to seven Democrats. Springfield—The Democrats have a majority in the city and county for the first time in many years. Urbana—Republican Mayor elected by a small majority. Chillicothe—All the Councilmen elected are Republican; the township will probably go Republican by a large majority. Newark—The Republicans have elected the Mayor by a majority of one hundred and four, the first Republican Mayor in seventeen years. Tippecanoe—The Democrats have elected the Mayor; they also have a majority in Council. Ripley—Democratic by a large majority. Leetonia—The Democrats have elected the whole township ticket. Portsmouth—Almost the entire Republican ticket has been elected. Youngstown—Republican Mayor elected by a small majority. Lima—Republicans elected entire township ticket except Assessor and Constable. Marion—The entire Democratic township ticket is elected. Xenia—Republicans elected entire ticket. Bucyrus—Democrats elected their whole ticket with the exception of Marshal. Cadiz and Alliance—Republican ticket elected. Coshocton—Democrats elected all but the Mayor and one Councilman. Middletown—Republican ticket elected, except Treasurer.

At many places local issues were before the people, and politics had a very little to do with the result.

At Napoleon yesterday, the Republicans elected all their municipal ticket except Mayor, by an average majority of fifty-five. The event of the day was the casting of a vote by Mrs. Dr. Laur. This is probably the first instance of a woman voting in Ohio. There was considerable excitement created and other women attempted to vote, but were refused.

WASHINGTON.

Committe Refuse to Receive the Testimony of Col. Wood.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Select Committee to investigate charges against Secretary Robeson met to-night. They decided not to receive the testimony of Col. Wm. P. Wood, who Dana had on Friday called to show that Simon Johnson, deceased, employed or sought to employ witnesses to prevent the disclosure of the true character of the Secor claims, and that he admitted to witness their fraudulent character.

Commodore Case, Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance, testified that in December, 1871, he did not make contracts for the construction of two engines for two torpedo boats with John Roach & Sons, of New York, but he signed them by order of the Secretary of the Navy. He requested the Secretary to have the contracts prepared and have the witness sign them. No provisions of law were violated. He thought contracts were drawn in the Bureau of Construction. The witness was President of the board which selected models for torpedo boats. He recommended boats should be built at the navy yards. This recommendation did not cover engines.

The Department Did not Want the Public to Know

anything about these boats. This investigation was defeating the objects of the Ordinance Office, whose movements in this matter were secret, and it was important that the office should keep its own knowledge. He did not know who fixed the prices for engines. One of the boats was designed by Chief Constructor Hanscom, and the other by Admiral Porter. As the Admiral designed one of them he had a right to say what engines he would put in the boat; so with the Chief Constructor. As to advertising for supplies, he had been informed that Admiral Dahlgreen, while Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance, acted on the principle that the law did not apply to that office, because it was not always advisible to let the public know what it was doing. As to iron for these boats, he said he wrote to Moorhead & Co., of Pittsburgh, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and asked them to make propositions as they had the best reputation. They, however, could not do the work. The witness had said to the Secretary who had asked him whether it was necessary to advertise, that it was not necessary. Bartlett called the attention of witness to the laws of 1843 and 1861, which require all naval supplies to be advertised for, which witness explained had been construed not to apply to the Ordnance Bureau and was so approved by Secretary Wells. It was under this construction that the great transactions of the war were carried on. Mr. Archer asked witnesses' opinion as to the relative quality of work done at the Navy Yard, and by private contractors, when witness replied that he considered they got better work at the Navy Yards.

H. A. Goldsborough, chief clerk of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, testified that he had no particular conversation with Lenthall about the law of 1868. He came into his room by accident, when Lenthall told him he had a written order to pay Secor extra claims, and that this order was received out of office hours.

Wm. Hallyn testified that he was engaged for eight years in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and left in August, 1870. While chief of that bureau Mr. King was in California. A package of letters was brought to him by Mr. Shook, including Boggs' report on the Secor claims. After looking at them, witness said they did not pertain to that Bureau, but belonged to the Bureau of Construction. He looked over the report concerning three vessels, and saw the aggregate amount was $91,000 or thereabouts. The witness then made a statement as to what the board reported, and closed by calling the attention of the Secretary of the Navy to the law of 1866, on the Secor claims, which gave $115,000, in full satisfaction of all claims. He gave this statement to Shook, being anxious the Secretary should know the provisions of that law. He afterwards saw Lenthall, and told him these papers had been sent to the Bureau by mistake. When King returned he brough to him the statement he had prepared, and asked him what it meant. King seemed quite angry at the action taken by witness, and turned abruptly and left him. Witness did not know whether Shook had returned the papers to the Department or to the Bureau of Construction. The opinion of witness was that the law of 1868 stopped Secor from further claims. Among the papers was a letter from the King to Secor, stating the items of these claims had not been considered by the former Board, of which he was member. In reply to a question, witness said it was the custom of the Bureau to state terms of contracts with fullness and care and with great part cularity. In response to questions by Secretary Robeson, witness said contracts were not always advertised, but sometim s notice was given to contractors, and that during the late war contracts were made to the extent of eight millions of dollars. Witness wished it to be understood he had given no information directly or indirectly to the New Yord *Sun*.

Committee adjourned until tomorrow.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—The Legislature adjourned this morning *sine die*.

LITTLE RHODY.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE DAY.

Democratic Lieutenant Governor Elected.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 3.—The Rhode Island State election was held today, and aroused more than usual interest owing to the fact that about 3,000 Democratic registered voters had their poll taxes paid for the first time in two or three years. The result, however, was the election of the Republican State ticket except Lieutenant Governor. Especial issue (it is said,) was made against the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, the present incumbent, Purdon W. Stevens, because of his alleged connection with trap-fishing, and he is probably defeated by Charles R. Cutler, Democrat, by a small majority, although the scattering votes may throw the election into the Legislature, where the Republican candidate will be elected.

The *Journa* has returns from all the towns in the State, except Black Island, footing up as follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Seth Padleford, Rep.	9,385
Olney Arnold, Dem.	8,228

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Purdon W. Stevens, Rep.	8,432
Charles R. Cutler, Dem.	8,729

The Senate will stand 26 Republicans, and 11 Democrats, and the House 53 Republicans and 17 Democrats, and 3 no choice.

*Last year the vote stood:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Padelford, Rep.	8,851
Stern, Dem.	5,352
Republican majority.	3,499

Later Returns from the Connecticut Election.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., March 3.—Revised figures at the *Palladium* office compiled from returns from every town in the State, and which can vary but slightly, if all from the official vote, show Jewell's plurality over Hubbard to be just 2,000 and his majority over all 74. Hubbard's minority is 3,926.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Fort Scott, Ks.

FORT SCOTT, Ks., April 3.—At the city election the Citizen's general ticket was elected with F. R Boyle, Republican, as Mayor. The Council has a Republican majority of one and the School Board all Republicans but one.

St. Paul, Minn.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—The charter election at St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, resulted in the election of Dr. J. H. Stewart, Republican, for Mayor by sixteen hundred majority, and a Republican majority in Common Council.

Lacrosse Wis.

At Lacrosse, Wis., Hon. J. L. Lynde, Democrat, was elected Mayor. Party lines were ignored.

Minneapolis, Minn.

At Minneapolis, Minn., Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, Democrat, was elected Mayor. The other officers are Republicans.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—The Republicans yesterday carried the elections in St. Joseph and Warrensburg, this State, and the Democrats in Clinton and Chillicothe. In Springfield the offices are divided.

Illinois.

A Quincy (Ill.) dispatch says the township election in Adams county resulted in Democratic victories and Democratic gains.

Leavenworth, Ks.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., April 3.—At the city election yesterday the whole Republican ticket was elected by 150 majority.

POLITICAL.

Liberalism in Iowa.

CHICAGO, April 3.—A call has been issued by Hon. J. B. Grinnell, Fitz Henry Warren, Jacob Butler, Geo. W. Field, J. H. Williamson, and a number of other prominent Republicans of the State of Iowa, for a mass convention at Davenport on Tuesday, April 25th, to appoint delegates to the National Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. The call is addressed to all citizens who are opposed to corruption and military rule.

Senator McClure and the Cincinnati Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Senator McClure, while not authorizing the statement that he will attend the Cincinnati Convention, commends it as one which every Republican can attend with entire consistency, and one that may be a supreme necessity to save the party from demoralization and defeat. He declared the systematic ostracism of every independent Republican by those who seem to control the national administration as a great source of discord in the party, and that he will encourage any meeting of Republicans that looks to the dethronement of the organization and such a demonstration as will compel the Philadelphia Convention to act for the safety and success of the party, regardless of personal interests.

Grossly Ignorant Jurors.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The United States Grand Jury committed a number of blunders in the finding of many of their recent indictments. Offenses charged against several of the parties are now discovered to have been tried or settled long since. An indictment found for an offence for which a man was convicted and subsequently pardoned by President Grant, and a man named Johnston, who has been dead several years are among the indicted. It was rumored yesterday that some of accused parties engaged influential Republicans to go to Washington in their behalf. It was also rumored that a robbery of important papers had been committed in the United States District Attorney's office, and that the records had been surreptitiously removed, which would establish the innocence of the accused.

The *Tribune* says: Nearly all who spoke of the matter yesterday gave it the aspect in a measure to whip into the ranks the discontented Republicans. Many of the parties are unable to learn what they are charged with. District Attorney Davis says that a morning paper publishes names of persons, as among the indicted, which are wholly unknown to his office.

APPORTIONMENT.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.

HARRISBURG, April 3, 1872.

Nomination.

The Governor's nomination of John McCurdy, of Cumberland county, as Superintendent of Public Printing was unanimously confirmed.

The Appropriation Bill.

Mr. STRANG reported the appropriation bill from the Conference Committee, alleging that it gives the Republicans sixteen districts and the Democrats ten. The Western districts are as follows:

Nineteenth—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

Twentieth — Cumberland, York and Perry. [Evidently a mistake—ED.

Twenty-first—Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion.

Twenty-second — Pittsburgh and the Boroughs of Birmingham, East Birmingham, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, Mt. Washington, Temperanceville, West Pittsburgh, Union, Allentown, St. Clair, Verona and Braddock, and the townships of Plum, Wilkins, Penn and Patton.

Twenty-third — Balance of Allegheny county.

Twenty-fourth — Washington, Beaver and Butler.

Twenty-fifth — Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford.

Twenty-sixth—Erie, Warren, Venango and Forrest.

Mr. WHITE pronounced it a gerymandering bill and moved its re-commital with instructions to report another bill, with the districts more equal in population and homogeneous in interest, and that no counties be divided.

Mr. M'CLURE moved a substitute that the bill be re-committed for revision, to secures a more equitable representation numerically, and a just expression of the convictions of the people in the election of national representatives, no counties to be divided.

Mr BUCKALEW favored re-committal, but did not oppose division of counties.

Mr. DAVIS, (Phila.) feared that re commital would kill the bill.

Mr. WALLACE favored the committal because the Democrats were entitled to twelve districts.

Mr. PETRIKEN alleged that this report was made to give the chairman of the House Committee a district.

Mr. DELAMATER opposed re-committal, though not satisfied with his district.

The motion to refer back with instructions was carried—Yeas, 16; nays, 14.

On a mixed party vote the clause against the division of counties was stricken out.

Returns.

Mr. McCLURE called up his bill prohibiting public officers or their employees to serve as election officers. Passed.

Also punishing the collection of illegal fees. Passed.

Supreme Court Judges.

The Conference Committee on the Supreme Court bill, reported in favor of the elections of three Supreme Judges next election (one to fill a vacancy) by the cumulative plan, making the Supreme Court consist of seven members. Referred back.

Bills Passed.

The bill incorporating the Allegheny Screw and Bolt Company, passed.

The supplement for the South Side Railroad, passed.

The Supreme Court Conference Committee reported for the election of only two Judges at the next election by the cumulative plan, one to fill a vacancy. Adopted.

Apportionment Again.

The Apportionment Conference Committee submitted a second report, to the effect that the House had adopted the report and the House Committee considered its duties ended, so no new proposition could be reported.

The committee's original report, elsewhere mentioned, was then laid over.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a large petition from the coopers of Austin, Pennsylvania, and in obedience thereto introduced a bill against the manufacture or sale of oil barrels by pauper labor. Ruled out.

The State Debt.

A communication was received from the Sinking Fund Commissioners representing the amounts of loans redeemed since

May 1, 1871, at	$ 927,822 60
Amount of overdue loans on which interest has been stopped	622,739 60
Five per cent. loan of June 11, 1860, overdue and payable on demand	363,623 60
Six per cent. loan of May, 1851, overdue and payable on demand	1,310,650 60
Total	3,227,632 32
Balance in the Treasury March 31, 1872	1,805,794 94
Balance in the Treasury March 31, 1871	2,033,212 63

Mr. HUMPHREYS called up the House bill divorcing Robert and Julia P. Morrow, of Allegheny county, opposed by Mr. Graham. Passed.

The joint resolution, allowing the contestant and respondent in the McClure-Gray contest each $2,509 for extraordinary expenses, passed.

Constitutional Convention.

Mr. WHITE reported the Constitutional Convention bill from the Conference Committee, with one hundred and thirty-three members, twenty-eight to be elected at large, and all to be elected on the cumulative system. Adopted—Yeas, 29; nays, 2, namely, Messrs. Collins and Davis, (Berks) both Democrats.

Apportionment at Last.

The report of the Conference Committee on Appropriation, recommitted this afternoon, was adopted.

YEAS — Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Brooke, Collins, Crawford, Davis (Phila.), Delamater, Dill, Fitch, Graham, Humphreys, McClure, Mumma, Nagle, Purman, Randall, Strang, Waddell, Rutan—18.

NAYS — Albright, Billingfelt, Broadhead, Buckalew, Davis (Berks), Dechert, Findlay, McHenry, Petriken, Wallace, Warfel, Weakley, White—13.

The War Claims.

The joint resolution from the House, repealing the act of 1867, for the appointment of a special agent to collect the Pennsylvania war claims, passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Money Due the State.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee reported on railroads and canals that some three million dollars are yet justly due the State by corporations, but did not specify the amounts nor the corporations.

Passed.

Mr. Petriken's fish bill passed, and goes to the Governor.

Appointments.

The report of the Apportionment Conference Committee was adopted.

Mr. McClure's reform bills were referred.

Passed.

The following Senate bills passed:

Relative to insane and indigent persons in Pittsburgh.

Authorizing Bishop Domenec to sell real estate.

Exempting the parsonage of the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pittsburgh from taxation.

Relating to the execution of attachments.

Ring Cannon.

Mr. Anderson has received the unanimous nomination of the Senate Republican caucus for Speaker.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill punishing straw bidders for mail contracts. Ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) the Commissioner of Agriculture was directed to communicate to the Senate the statements of the comparative importation of wool and woolens each year of the last decade, with all the facts in the fluctuations on the production of sheep and the price of wool.

MR. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment the House bill authorizing the payment of bounty to accepted volunteers, who enlisted under the proclamation of the 3d of May, 1861, prior to the 22d of July of the same year.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported adversely the bill incorporating branches of the Texas Pacific Railroad under the name of the North Carolina Extension Company, and on his motion it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported with amendments the House bill authorizing the Southern Claims Commission to appoint several Commissioners &c.

At the expiration of the morning hour unfinished business,

The Indian Appropriation Bill,

came up, but on motion of Mr. LEWIS it was laid aside and the bill giving the assent of Congress to the subscription by the district of Columbia for the stock of the Piedmont and Potomac Railroad Company was taken up, which was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Land Grants.

On motion of Mr. SLATER a bill passed granting the right of way through the public lands for a railroad from Great Salt Lake City to Portland, Oregon.

On motion of Mr. KETCHUM a bill passed confirming the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad as the successor to the Alabama & Tennessee Company. Certificates of land were issued to the State of Alabama for the latter company.

A report was made by Mr. DUNNELL, from the Committee on Public Lands, on the bill incorporating the Great Salt Lake & Colorado River Railroad Company, and to grant the right of way through the public lands. The bill was postponed till next Tuesday.

The Steamboat Bill

was then taken up.

There was a long discussion over the liabilities sections of the bill, and over Mr. Kerr's amendment to substitute those sections from the steamboat act of 1857, but without coming to any decision the House adjourned.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

Emory Edwards and McKenzie on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate Arms Committee met this morning.

Mr. Emery Edwards, having been sworn, stated that he was connected with the firm of Schuyley, Hartley & Graham, and put in a bid for a portion of the arms advertised to be sold on the 20th of October, 1870. He knew that Remington was purchasing breech-loading arms for the French government. About the middle of December, 1870, witness was at Frankford, Pa., where the arsenal for manufacturing cartridges and other ammunition for the United States is located. Remington, Squire, Gen. Dyer and Col. Treadwell, the last named the commandant of the arsenal, were there at that time. He saw them together in a private room, but did not hear any of their conversation. Gill, the foreman of the arsenal, informed him that Remington was there for the purpose of purchasing ammunition.

Mortimer L. McKinzie, sworn—He was in the shipping business and was cashier of the French Trans-Atlantic line of steamers. He had no correspondence, directly or indirectly, with any person in the War Department. He supposed that such correspondence had taken place, as there were different brokers offering to buy and sell arms; two men, residents of New York, named Martin and Schenck, came to witness and claimed that they had influence with the Department. In both cases he offered to pay $25,000 if they would secure him 10,000 Springfields in addition of arms, but they failed him. Adjourned.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the Public Debt Statement for the month ending March 31st:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.

Six per cent. bonds	$ 2,094,358,520
Five per cent. bonds	514,807,200
Total	$ 1,618,965,650

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Lawful money debt	$ 20,196,695
Matured debt	2,654,625
Legal Tender Notes	357,820,705
Fractional currency	42,318,370
Coin Certificates	29,332,400
Total	$ 439,187,795

TOTAL DEBT.

Principal	2,305,686,207
Interest	35,027,230
Total	2,340,913,437

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	126,316,646
Currency	10,431,299
Total	136,831,999
Debt less cash in Treasury, April 1, 1872	2,210,331,539

RECAPITULATION.

Decrease of debt during the past month	15,681,923

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money	64,623,512
principal outstanding	
Interest accrued and not yet paid	920,832
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,680
Interest repaid by transportation of mails &c	3,321,407
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,310,273

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

DIABOLICAL, DASTARDLY, OUTRAGE.

Officers Gibbon and Snyder Arresting the "Governor."

Last evening one of the most dastardly outrages that has occurred in this vicinity for at least a twelve month, was perpetrated by officers Gibbon and Snyder on one of the most prominent citizens of the "new" city. These officers have been heretofore distinguished for their efficiency, and they must have been sadly out of their reckoning when they ventured on such an unusual proceeding as the arrest of such a worthy citizen. The facts are substantially these: Early this morning the attention of officers Gibbon and Snyder was called towards an individual lying against the door of the Old Opera House, his head bent down on his breast, his hat jammed over his eyes, and his limbs drawn up in apparent agony. Officer Snyder came up cautiously, gave the man a tilt on the leg with his foot, saying, "Hello! what are you doing here?" No response. At this juncture officer Gibbon said: "Snyder, let's get a hold of him." They stooped down to lift up the prostrate form, when they discovered that the prisoner was exceedingly limber. They carried him a few yards further and held up the prostrate form of this singular individual, took a look at the sorrowful face and—dropped it instanter; Snyder exclaiming: "My God, we are sold," and sold indeed they were for the "defunct" turned out to be about two tubs of sawdust neatly dressed up to resemble the "human form divine." At this juncture the practical jokers who had practiced the sell set up an unearthly "guffaw" that woke the midnight echoes up Fifth avenue. The officers now believe it is the 1st of April.

The Local Option Law.

The following bill has been signed by the Governor and is now a law:

An act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Section 1. Be it enacted, That on the third Friday in March, 1873, in every city and county, in this Commonwealth, and at the annual municipal election every third year thereafter, in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the legal voters of said cities and counties, labelled on the outside license, and on the inside for license, or against license, and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges as is required by law in the case of other tickets received at said election; and the tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the peace of the proper county duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court at the first meeting of said court after said election shall be held; and shall be filed with the other records of said court; and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities and the sheriffs of counties, or of any other officers whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for three weeks previous to the time of holding the same, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter. Provided, that this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibiting the granting of licenses. Provided, that when the municipal and township elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March, the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said county; and provided further, that all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873, shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1873, if the district for which they shall be granted determines against the granting of licenses, and the treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of such license the monies so paid therefor, for which the said treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his accounts with the Commonwealth.

Section 2. That in receiving, counting and making returns of the votes cast, the inspectors and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of the Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting and in attendance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

Section 3. Whenever by the returns of elections in any city or county aforesaid it shall appear that there is a majority against license, it shall not be lawful for any court or board of license commissioners to issue a license for the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, or other intoxicating liquors, or any admixture thereof, in said county at any time thereafter until, at an election as as above provide i, a majority shall vote in favor of license; provided that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and manufacturing purposes; provided that the citizens of the borough of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, 1873, on the same day and when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

Died from Exposure.

On Saturday afternoon, an old man named J. G. Perry, late a resident of Sharpsburg, was found on the street by the police in an insensible condition. He was removed to the Central station house, and Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Poor Directors, sent for, who had him removed to the soldiers' hospital, in the Twelfth ward, where he died about midnight on Saturday. Deceased was eighty-nine years of age, very debilitated, and his death appears to have been superinduced by exposure. Coroner West held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

On Saturday morning a lad named George Kersweaner made information before Alderman Anderson charging Wm. Wolfondale with assault and battery. Wolfendale was arrested by Officer Bowden, and his father entered bail for his hearing.

ALLENTOWN is now overstocked with handsome and industrious girls. Young men from a distance with good character and a capital of five dolallars apiece, to pay the preacher, could be made awful happy by calling around and putting on the halter.

THE boroughs of Temperanceville, St. Clair, Allentown, Union, Mount Washington, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Monongahela, Ormsby, South Pittsburgh and West Pittsbugh will be part of the "new city" under the South Side consolidation act.

Hazard & Caswell's
Cod Liver Oil is the best.

ANTI-GRANT.

The Cincinnati Convention—Important Circulars.

CINCINNATI HEADQUARTERS OF THE CONVENTIONS of Liberal Republicans, and that of the Reunion and Reform Organization, To Be Held in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872.

At a recent meeting of the organization for Reunion and Reform, of Cincinnati, it was

"*Resolved*, That we invite all voters, whether of Democratic, Republican, or other party antecedents, who are willing to unite with us in favor of sustaining the Constitution as it is, of civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, of general amnesty for all past political offenses, and a local self-government, to meet with us in National Convention, at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 1st day of May next, to decide on the best plan of action to secure the above named objects, and the promomotion of the general welfare."

This convention has been called for the 1st of May, because it has been thought that by the terms of the call of the Convention of Liberal Republicans only Republicans were invited. While the great objects to be attained of both the Reunion and Reform Organization, and that of the Liberal Republicans, are similar, yet one of the chief and especial aims of the organization for reunion and reform is to unite members of all parties, and from all sections of the country, in the support of those principles so vital to the welfare of the people.

The purpose of this circular is to set the above facts clearly before those who desire to come to the Convention, and to inform them that a Committee of Arrangements, with authority to act for both Conventions, has been appointed, whose duty is, among other things, to facilitate the transportation of those coming to the Convention, and to assist them to find accommodations, which are in every way ample, while here.

It may be stated that arrangements have already been made with some of the railroads, and probably will be with all, by which persons paying full fare to the Convention will receive through the Committee of Arrangements free passage to their homes.

Any information concerning these Conventions will be promptly given by addressing the Committee of Arrangements.

GEO. WARD NICHOLS,
Chairman.

Secretaries—J. F. Follett, E. H. Kleinschmidt, B. Storer, Jr., Milton Sayler.

The scheme of the Reunion and Reform Organization of Cincinnati is subjoined for the information of those concerned.

The following declaration of principles is signed by several hundred persons, prominent citizens, Republicans and Democrats, and a plan of organization was adopted. We earnestly urge those who agree with us in the general principles expressed, to form similar organizations in other localities, for the purpose of co-operation with us, in this and other States, in obtaining the general objects expressed:

We, the undersigned, disregarding former political affiliations, and believing that the condition of the country demands such a course, do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, to unite in an earnest and persevering effort to promulgate and disseminate throughout the whole country the following principles, which we deem vital to the existence of this Government as a free and independent Republic, and under such name as a majority may hereafter adopt, when a permanent organization has been effected.

1. The only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to provide necessary revenue.
2. The support of the Constitution as amended and the protection of the rights of every citizen under it.
3. Universal amnesty, and the restoration of fraternal feelings and relations among the people of the different States.
4. A steady return to gold and silver as the only sound and safe basis of currencies.
5. Opposition to the present *caucus system* in legislative bodies as corrupting, dangerous, and at variance with the spirit of our institutions.
6. The inviolate maintenance of the public faith.
7. The abolition of the demoralizing "spoils system" by a thorough reform of the civil service.
8. Opposition to all secret political societies, and to violence and lawlessness, whenever or by whomsoever committed.
9. And that as our country progresses the General Government should more and more, within the limits of the Constitution, be confined to that which is general and common to the whole people; and to each State should belong the care and supervision of all that is fairly reserved to it

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President—William B. Caldwell.

Vice Presidents—Rufus King, J. B. Stallo and George Hoadly.

Secretary—B. Storer, Jr.

Treasurer—Joseph C. Butler.

Finance Committee—Julius Dexter, E. H. Kleinschmidt; B. F. Brannan, Wm. Loder, S. P. Thomas, I. M. Simon.

Corresponding Secretaries of the Executive Committee—E. W. Kittridge, Nicholas Longworth, A. P. Ward, Alfred Yaple, Joseph Nichols, J. F. Follett, Samuel C. Huma, M. W. Oliver, J. C. Collins, Wm. E. Jones, D. S. Throop, Wm. M. Ramsey, F. J. Mayer, G. Saal, Robert Christy, Milton Sayler, Gustave Tafe, John G. Olden, Patrick Mallon.

FOLLOWING GRANT'S EXAMPLE.

Comptroller Hulburd's Acceptance of a Carriage.

[Boston Post.]

There at last is virtue in Washington. Comptroller Hulburd is in danger of his head because of a heinous offence in accepting the gift of a carriage from a bank President. It is not strange that the Comptroller's friends should protest against the display of too much rigor toward the accused; for, let it once be established that the acceptance of gifts is a crime, and the very foundation of our present Administration would be shaken. If it comes to a comparison of presents and of services rendered therefor, Comptroller Hulburd s one paltry carriage will look small enough besides the houses and building lots, the Seneca sandstone stock, the bull terriers and the hard cash which have been contributed by gentlemen aspiring to Cabinet offices, Collectorships, Post Offices and other places of honor and profit; and the President would be obliged to return half his fortune in order to avert the penalty which a too close construction of this principle would enforce. It is not claimed that Mr. Hulburd accepted bribes, and that circumstance makes the harshness of the prosecution more evident. It is plain that, if there is not an end to this abnormal growth of virtue at Washington, we shall soon have no Administration left to give offices or take presents.

Pimples, Removed
And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

A Radical Scheme to Disfranchise Germans and Irishmen.

[Springfield, Ill., Telegram to Chicago Times.]

One of the most infernal schemes ever devised to practically disfranchise a large portion of the foreign-born population, and to prevent their voting at the Presidential election, came to light in the House on yesterday. It originated in the Senate, where there are more candidates for Congress on the Grant ticket than districts in the State, and was intended to shut off the German and Irish vote that might be in favor of the nominees of the Cincinnati or some other convention. A registry bill was introduced in the Senate, but its provisions did not suit the game to be played, so Mr. Kerr, of Peoria, who is understood to be the administration candidate for Congress in that district, moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and "insert the following," the said "following" containing the disfranchising clause. The eighth section of his precious substitute, which was not the only obnoxious section in the bill, provided that when a "foreign-born citizen" was challenged, he should, before being allowed to vote, "produce in evidence of his citizenship, his naturalization papers, or certified copies of the same," a provision which for one election, at least, would practically disfranchise a majority of foreign-born voters, as they could not reasonably be expected to become acquainted with a radical change in the election law, a change making the law entirely different from what they had been used to, and placing them utterly at the mercy of prejudiced judges of election. This scheme was the product of the fertile and cunning brain of "Know-nothing Kerr," and its exposure is not at all likely to assist him in going to congress from his district, or his master in being re-elected President. The substitute was up in the House on yesterday, and created much feeling, so much, indeed, that it is doubtful if the proposition could have received a single vote. Its author was denounced on all sides. Mr. Lee, of Peoria pronounced his colleague a knownothing; Morrison of Cook, asserted that he was a narrow-hearted bigot, Springer went for him on general principles, on which the gentleman from Sangamon is heavy, and many others were prepared to pour broadsides into him, were it not that want of time, the manifest intention of the house to squelch the matter, and the previous question, shut them off and made further remarks unneccessary. The bill was sent to the committee on elections, where it will sleep the sleep of the unjust. Thus the little scheme was exploded.

FRENCH ARMS.

Greeley Says the President Knew All About the Scandal.

[From the Tribune.]

Senator Patterson's testimony before the French Arms Investigating Committee, yesterday, was important, as it showed that the scandal was not of recent date. The President knew all about it long ago, and at least one Administration Senator advised Senator Patterson that he ought to communicate to the President the facts which had come to his knowledge. In connection with this phase of the investigation we have some new names which figure in the scandal, notably those of General Ingalls, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Mr. C. K. Garrison. These names will naturally suggest additional veins of testimony which must be opened and followed. The testimony of Senator Sumner is exhaustive and conclusive as to the law and precedent bearing upon the right of a Committee to summon a Senator before them to testify. But his argument on the unusual and unprecedented character of the Committee itself is much more calculated to attract attention, and it will recall the fact that the Administration Senators have committed a serious offense in deciding its personnel.

The Election in Connecticut To-Day

There are four tickets in the field as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.	RADICAL.
Gov—R. D. Hubbard.	M. Jewell.
Lt. Gov—C. Atwater.	M. Tyler.
Sec—J. W. Stedman.	H. Appleman.
Tres—M. B. Richardson.	D. P. Nichols.
Comp—T. Sanford.	J. W. Manning.
TEMPERANCE.	LABOR REFORM.
Gov—F. Gillette.	A. R. Harrison.
Lt. Gov—A. S. Beardsley.	W. Goodnough
Sec—H. P. Lawrence.	E. M. Graves.
Tres—G. Greenman.	J. Craig.
Comp—D. Carr.	T. H. Laramee.

From 1856 to 1860 the Radical column of success was unbroken in Connecticut, their majorities ranging from as low as 600 to as high as 11,000. In 1867 the total vote cast, in an election for Governor, was 94,143, the Democrats having a majority of 937. At the election for Governor in 1868, the total vote was 99,318, and the Republicans had a majority of 1,765. The same year, for the Presidential election, the total vote was 98,241, being 47,600 Democratic and 50,641 Republican, giving a majority of 3,041 for Grant. At the election for Governor in 1869, the total vote was 90,575, the Republican majority being 411. In 1870 the total vote for Governor was 87,413, and the Democrats had a majority of 843. In 1871 the total vote for Governor was 94,846, and the Radicals were beaten on the poll, although they put Mr. Jewell in by legislative action. The largest popular vote in the State was for Governor, in 1868, being 99,318. In 1870 the population was 537,454. The last census reports the negroes as numbering 9,668, representing about 2,060 votes. This addition to the voting population of the State will increase the Radical vote and augment their chances of success at to-day's contest.

THE M'CLURE-GRAY CASE.

A Rebuke for Grant.

[From the Cin. Commercial, Rad.]

The investigation of the frauds by which Colonel Alexander McClure was defeated for the Pennsylvania Senate, and Henry W. Gray, an unscrupulous administration partisan elected, developed the fact that the election officers systematically violated the law, that no attention was paid to challenges, and that voters were violently driven from the polls. Col. M'Clure is an old Republican, but not a slavish partisan. His offense was that of independence of thought and a personal preference for some other candidate for the Presidency than Grant, though willing to abide the action of the Philadelphia Convention. For daring to say his soul was his own, a determined effort was made to defeat him for the Senate. Had there been a reasonable chance to keep him out of his seat, there would have been no reluctance in the Senate to do so. But the frauds were too glaring and notorious. The Investigating Committee so reported, and McClure was sworn in and took the seat to which he had rightfully been elected.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans.

The *World* thus defines its position with reference to the so-called Liberal Republicans:

While we have ceased to attach much importance to the Cincinnati movement, we will do nothing to embarass it. The Democratic National Convention will not be held to some time subsequent to the first of May. If the Cincinnati Convention should prove to be an influential body with a strong Republican backing, it is quite possible that we may adopt its ticket. But we must also contemplate the possibility of its being a *flasco*, and the Democratic party resolutely refuses to commit its fortunes and prospects to this doubtful experiment. If the experiment succeds, very well; if it does not succeed, we do not intend to put ourselves in a position to be weakened or embarrassed by its failure. In any event, we are to have a regular Democratic National Convention; we shall preserve our organization, and maintain our party discipline; and if we should take up the Cincinnati candidates, we shall do it as a united party, and not as a straggling mass of disorganized voters.

Burning of Martin Luther's Monastery.

An interesting historical relic, or rather a whole collection of relics which it is impossible to replace, have a few days ago become a prey to the flames in the ancient city of Erfurt. There stands, says the London *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 15th, the Augustine monastery in which Martin Luther lived and conceived his first idea of a reformation, converted at present into an orphan asylum. A fire suddenly broke out a few days ago and has totally destroyed the most interesting part of the building in which was Luther's cell, and also the room where he first gave shape to his great scheme. In these rooms which have been up to the latest time shown to strangers as curiosities, Luther's Bible was kept with marginal notes in the reformer's own handwriting, together with the painting "Death's Dance" by Beck, and other valuable relics. All of these have been burnt. The pecuniary damage is estimated at about sixty thousand thalers, the historical loss is incalculable.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ONE hundred and fifty million feet o lumber will be driven out of Bennett's branch and Trout run, Clinton county, this season.

WOOD choppers say wood is harder to cut this season than has been known for a number of years, on account of the cold weather.

EMANUEL SHAFFNER, of West Hanover township, Dauphin county, was convicted on Monday week, of murder, in having poisoned his first and second wives and John Sharlock.

OVER 3000 men in regalia, are said to have been in the procession at Mahanoy City on St. Patrick's Day. The streets were crowded with people and it is estimated fully 5000 strangers were in town to witness the parade.

PLENTY of beef and outdoor exercise are successfully prescribed now for invalids threatened with consumption. We have a hankering for both, without any consumptive tendency either.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

ON last Sunday evening a son of Mr. John S. Ferry, of New Buffalo, of Perry county, went on the hay mow, threw down hay, then the fork with the prongs up, and in getting down himself fell upon the fork, one of the prongs entering his breast just under the breast bone, passing upwards about four inches. The little fellow will probably recover, as the prong seems to have passed between the vitals and the breast bone.

THE sensation which startled the town of Lambertville, on Saturday week, was the news of the death of John B. Stryder, one of its mercahtile men, who was well known to many this side of the stream, of the firm of Stryder & Vantine, the proprietors of the extensive crockery and glassware establishment. Stryker effected suicide by hanging himself with a surcingle in the loft of an unoccupied building adjoinlng the store, at about ten o'clock in the morning. *Doylestown Democrat.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES.
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
SCROFULA AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

This medicine has been used extensively, and favorably known for the last three years. Has real merit, as those who have used it can testify. Those suffering from Scrofula or other diseases of the blood should certainly give it a trial.

SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH,
JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,
No. 84 Market Street, corner Diamond.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sold at manufacturer's prices.

JOB MOSES'
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.
These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.
TO MARRIED LADIES
They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writting for them, sealed from observation.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "*JOB MOSES*" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*
N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 19 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mwf.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co, of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Rushton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

WANTED—A PRINTER—ONE WHO can come well recommended, and with some capital, to take an interest, and full charge of a country Printing Office. For further information address A. H. ALLEBACH, New Bethlehem, Clarion, Co., Pa. mar1-2td-1tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,
Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.
In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the SASH for which the BALANCES are wanted.
Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sample and Sales Rooms No. 76 Smithfield street.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, ss:

To the Sheriff of said County, Greeting:

(L. S.) We command you, that you attach George Gilbert, Abner Gilbert and Eli Walton, late of your county, by all and singular their goods and chatties, lands and tenements, and all rents due or to become due to either of the above named partres, arrising out of a certain messuage and tract of land, situate in South Huntingdon township, in Westmoreland county, containing twenty-seven acres, more or less and having thereon erected a Saw Mill and Dwelling House and Barn, adjoining lands of Christ. Sechrist, William Neff and Lewelin Biggs. You will attach said described premises in the possession of Theodore Campbell, or other person or persons in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that they be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Greensburg, in and for said county, on the 13th day of MAY next, there to answer Frederick Falger of a plea of debt founded on a note under seal, dated the 26th day of February, 1868, calling for $375 00, with interest from date.; and also that you summon Theodore Campbell, or any other person or persons, as garnishees, that they be and appear before our Court on the said 13th of May, 1872, to answer what shall be objected against them, and abide the judgment of the Court therein. And have you then and there this writ.

WITNESS, the Hon Jas. A. Logan, President Judge of our said Court, at Greensburg, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1872.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, Prothonotary.

I certify the above to be a true and attested copy of the original. So answers.

ALEX. KILGORE, Sheriff.

mar30-6tw

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco,
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

FRUIT TREES!
Fruit Trees, &c.

Our stock of Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, and other small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, &c., are very fine for spring planting. Catalogues mailed to applicants. Parties intending to plant can visit the Nurseries at Edgeworth Station several times daily by the Fort Wayne R. R. and select their own trees.
JAMES WARDROP.
N. B.—No tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. mh2: tW

The Gem Linen Marker,
FOR

Linens, Books, Circulars, &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, $1 25; Name and Address 1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to
W. A. BUNTING'S
Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 154 Liberty st., Pittsburgh Pa
Our Indellible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.
Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $1 50.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and fast on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.
feb17:3W EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER
Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diplomas at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, as to many reputable referents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venerial diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in fulgences, excesses, etc., in manhood or youth. Patients see the doctor in person, privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 256 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 12 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,
Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, privately sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 256 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&w

DR. A. SLEE,
No. 264 Penn Street,
Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising. All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.
Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.
The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amenorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays, excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 264 Penn st.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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WOOD STREET

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THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS
Are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.
It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.
One Bottle of Rosadalis
Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.
THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS
Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
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DR. R. W. CARR, "
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DR. J. L. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
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USED AND ENDORSED BY
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
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CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 50 per bottle. Address
DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
BALTIMORE, MD.

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Principal Office 201 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O
The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.
$60,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
154th Regular Monthly
Gift Enterprise,
To be Drawn Monday, April 29, 1872.
Two Grand Capitals of
$5,000 each in Greenbacks
Two Prizes of $2,000, Five Prizes of $500, Ten Prizes $200, each in GREENBACKS
One Horse and Buggy, Silver Mounted Harness, worth $300. One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $350. 50 Family Sewing Machines, worth $60 each. 5 Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and heavy Gold Chains, worth $200 each. Fine gold American Hunting Watches, worth $150 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $200 each. Ten Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, in all, worth from $60 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Lecutine Chains and Gent's Gold Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.
Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.
Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, 201 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O.

AYER'S
SARSAPARILLA
For Purifying the Blood.

A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints which have always afflicting and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system which undermine health and setthe into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration, and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure Health returns.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists
Sold by druggists everywhere.
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Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.
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AVOID QUACKS.
A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
an26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Local Option.

A bill from the House extending the local option bill to the prohibitory townships of West Deer, East Deer, Pine, Richland, Harrison, North Versailles, South Versailles and South Fayette, was passed.

Congressional Apportionment.

The consideration of the Congressional Apportionment bill was resumed.

After various minor amendments were defeated, Mr. McClure voting with the Democrats, Mr. McCLURE stated that last night he voted with the Republicans against Mr. Wallace's Democratic substitute

Because it was Partisan.

and for the same reason he should vote against the bill as reported by the Senate committee. He would not vote for any bill that would not give all parties equal representation.

Col. M'Clure's Idea of a Fair Appointment.

He then offered the following substitute, by which he claimed the Democrats would have twelve and the Republicans fourteen districts:

First District—Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh and Twelfth wards, of Philadelphia.

Second District—First, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Twenty-sixth wards, of Philadelphia.

Third District—Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, of Philadelphia.

Fourth District—Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, of Philadelphia.

Fifth District—Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth wards, of Philadelphia.

Sixth District—Chester and Delaware.

Seventh District—Montgomery and Lehigh.

Eighth District—Bucks and Northampton.

Ninth District—Berks.

Tenth District—Lancaster.

Eleventh District—Schuylkill and Carbon.

Twelfth District—Pike, Wayne, Monroe and the northern part of Luzerne.

Thirteenth District—Columbia, Montour, and the southern part of Luzerne.

Fourteenth District—Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan.

Fifteenth District—Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Clinton and Lycoming.

Sixteenth District—Dauphin, Lebanon, Northumberland and Snyder.

Seventeenth District—Cumberland and Perry.

Eighteenth District—Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bradford and Juniata.

Nineteenth District—Mifflin, Huntingdon, Centre, Union, Elk and Jefferson.

Twentieth District—Blair, Cambria and Westmoreland.

Twenty-first District—Greene, Fayette, Washington and Somerset.

Twenty-second District—The first fourteen wards of Pittsburgh and Allegheny county south of the Monongahela.

Twenty-third District—Allegheny city and the rest of the county.

Twenty-fourth District—Beaver, Armstrong, Lawrence and Butler.

Twenty-fifth District—Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Forrest.

Twenty-sixth District—Clearfield, Warren and Erie.

This substitute was lost by a vote of 16 to 16, the Democrats voting aye with McClure, absent, Senator Knight, Democrat. The Republicans voted no.

The House bill as reported by the Senate Republican Committee, was then defeated by a vote 15 to 17, McClure voting no with the Democrats. This is

The End of any Apportionment Bill

unless reconsidered by some compromise or new bill being offered in either House.

Messrs. Graham, Brooke and Purman are appointed the Senate Conference Committee on the annual appropriation bill.

The Coal Miners' Fight.

AFTERNOON—Mr. WALLACE called up the bill for the ventilation of the bituminous coal miners,

Mr. HUMPHREYS offered a substitute authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners, one to be recommended by the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange, to investigate the bituminous coal fields and report to the next Legislature by bill or otherwise. He read a communication from the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange endorsing this substitute and he represented the same as satisfactory to the miners.

Mr. Wallace opposed and Messrs. Purman and White favored the substitute, which passed—yeas, 18; nays, 11; the Allegheny delegation voting aye.

Before the final passage Mr. GRAHAM further amended by confining the pay of the Commissioners at five dollars *per diem*, to one hundred days.

Fish.

Mr. Petriken's bill creating a State board of fishery commissioners passed finally with the number of commissioners reduced to James Worrall, William Seiler, J. McClintock Creighton, Samuel Allen and Henry Tagg. It appropriates $70,000.

Apportionment Again.

The vote defeating the apportionment bill was reconsidered this afternoon on motion of Mr. Wallace and the bill was made the special order for this evening.

House Bills Passed.

The following House bills also passed.

Authorizing Oakland School District to borrow money.

Authorizing the construction of Wildwood avenue.

Protection.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill for the protection of carpet weavers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, by preventing the managers of the Western Penitentiary from selling their manufactured carpets by retail.

Licenses for Allegheny County.

The bill from the House regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors in Allegheny county, which allows the county Treasurer to give an annual license on payment of license and sufficient bond, passed with an amendment by Messrs. Anderson and Humphreys, making the execution of the act date from the first of May next.

The Oil Fight.

The bill incorporating Smiths Ferry Oil Transportation Company of Beaver county came up.

Mr. RUTAN introduced an amendment substituting the Free Pipe bill for Beaver and Allegheny counties.

Mr. GRAHAM opposed the extension to Allegheny county.

Mr. ALLEN favored the substitute.

Mr. RUTAN blamed Allegheny county for trying to legislate for Beaver, and said he had as good a right to legislate for Allegheny as she had to attempt to incorporate a company in Beaver.

The substitute passed to a second reading.

Retrenchment.

EVENING.—Mr. BILLINGFELT'S bill, correcting abuses in the fitting and furnishing of the Capitol, passed finally.

Pittsburgh School Directors.

The Senate bills regulating the election of school directors in the sub-districts of Pittsburgh passed.

The Apportionment Bill Again

came up, and Mr. WALLACE offered the Democratic substitute, which was defeated—ayes, 14; nays, 17; Mestrs. McClure (Rep.) and Randall (Dem.) voting "no" with the Republicans.

The bill as reported by the Republican Senate Committee, and amended by Mr. Strang yesterday, passed finally—yeas, 17; nays, 14; Mr. McClure voting with the Republicans, in hopes that something better would come from the Conference Committee.

Mr. FINDLAY (Dem.) also voted "aye."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill for a bridge over the Youghiogheny river.

Mr. WHITE called up a resolution urging Congress to establish lights and buoys on the Ohio river. Passed.

The Military Bill Dead.

The House refused to suspend the rules to pass the militia bill, which is equivalent to its defeat.

Another Phase of the Oil Fight.

The reference made in the Pittsburgh papers to an attempt to pass another free pipe bill arose from a bill being offered by Mr. Ballantine, several days ago, extending the general Manufacturing and Mining law, or what is now known as the Free Pipe bill for the oil regions, to Allegheny county. This bill was introduced in obedience to a dispatch purporting to come from the Petroleum Association of Pittsburgh. This dispatch has since proved to be bogus, and in obedience to the desire of the Petroleum Association, Mr. Ballantine had the bill killed, inasmuch as it would unadvisedly divert the trade to the Baltimore and Ohio route.

Bills Passed.

AFTERNOON.—The following House public bills passed:

Defining the legal holidays to be New Years, Twenty-second of February, July fourth, Christmas and the National and State Thanksgiving days.

Relieving laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indebtedness for conspiracy under the criminal law.

Also the Senate bill allowing compensation by railroads to travelers for unused portions of tickets purchased.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1862.

Miscellaneous.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill was passed settling the titles of certain lands along the boundary between Georgia and Florida.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill for publishing the debates of Congress was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. HOWE, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Carpenter, Pomeroy and Kelly.

Mr. CASSERLY'S amendment, offered yesterday, was referred to the Committee of Conference.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Chicago relief bill, exempting lumber from the operation of the act.

The Tariff.

The bill to repeal the duty on tea and coffee was taken up.

The amendment adding to the bill the free list of the Senate tariff bill was concurred in.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) moved to amend so as to reduce the duty on steel rails 10 per cent. Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 28.

The question was then taken on the amendment made in the committee adding the second section of the tariff bill, reducing the duties on cotton, woolens, silks, iron, earthenware, glassware, &c., ten per cent., and it was concurred in—yeas, 32; nays, 17.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to strike from the second section manufactures of silk, now subject to a duty of six per cent., which was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 24. This leaves the duty unchanged.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered two other amendments, striking out items, which were rejected.

The third section of the tariff bill was then added.

Mr. HAMLIN said that the whole of the Tariff bill reported from the Finance Committee had now been adopted, except the first section, and he moved that the first section be adopted as a substitute for the first section of the Tea and Coffee bill, now under consideration. He would except, however, from the first section of the Tariff bill, the clauses relating to rice, and to iron, wire and cloth, so as to leave all the present duties on these articles unchanged.

After some debate, Mr. HAMLIN modified his amendment so as to make the duty on teas eight cents per pound, and on coffee one and a half cents per pound.

Mr. EDWARDS moved to strike from the amendment offered by Mr. Hamlin the paragraph as to tea and coffee, and to insert the positive provision that after July 1, "tea and coffee should be free." Lost—yeas, 21; nays, 25.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to reduce the duty on salt to three cents per hundred pounds. Lost—yeas, 15; nays, 20.

Mr. Hamlin's amendment was then rejected—yeas, 15; nays, 28.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved the same amendment offered by Mr. Hamlin, omitting the paragraphs relating to tea and coffee. Adopted—yeas, 22; nays, 18.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment repealing all Internal Revenue taxes except that on whisky, tobacco and malt liquors.

In answer to a question, he said he meant to include the Income tax for the current year.

Mr. CONKLING predicted that if the bill, as it now stood, should be passed by both Houses, there would be no reduction of internal taxes at this session of Congress.

Mr. MORTON favored a large reduction of internal tax, but thought the amendment went too far. He did not think a tax which was already due, like the income tax, should be taken off

Mr. SCOTT modified his amendment to provide that all internal taxes on illuminating gas, the income tax, the taxes imposed by section 110 of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, except the tax on banks and bankers, and all taxes by stamps, except such as relate to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, snuff, tobacco and cigars be repealed, said repeal to take effect on July 1, 1872.

Pending the discussion, repeated motions to adjourn were made and negatived.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed hasty Legislation in this connection, and said that it was discourteous to the House of Representatives, while a Committee of that body was laboriously engaged in considering the subject of internal taxes, for the Senate to take action in the matter.

Mr. CONKLING said it was no more discourteous than the Senate considering the tariff bill, while the House Committee was engaged on the same subject.

Mr. BLAIR moved to omit the income tax from Mr. Scott's amendment. Lost—Ayes, 19; nays, 21.

The question was then taken on Mr. Scott's amendment when it was carried—Ayes, 28; nays, 11.

Mr. SHERMAN then expressed his opinion that the bill would be killed by the adoption of this amendment, and he believed it was so intended.

The Bill Was Then Passed

amidst great confusion by a vote of 35 to 4; Messrs. Boreman, Hamilton, Frelinghuysen and Scott, alone voting in the negative.

It now goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments which include substantially the tariff bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee and the wholesale reduction of internal taxes involved in Mr Scott's amendment, the first section providing for free tea and coffee.

The Senate then at 9:40 adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Chicago Relieved.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Chicago relief bill, and intimated that he would allow an amendment to be offered excepting lumber from its operations.

Mr. FARWELL offered that amendment.

Mr. FINKELNBURG suggested that that meant that the lumber interests of Michigan and Wisconsin, having been saved, they were willing that all other insterests should be sacrificed.

Mr. Farwell's amendment was agreed to without division, and the Senate amendment, as thus modified, was concurred in.

The concurrence of the Senate in that modification is all that is now necessary before the bill is sent to the President for his approval and signature.

The Steamboat Bill.

The bill, reported last week from the Committee on Commerce, to amend the act of February 21, 1871, for the better security of life on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, next came up as the special order of the day, and from day to day until disposed of. The bill contains seventy-one sections, and covers eighty-two printed pages.

Transporting Goods in Bond.

Pending the consideration of the Steamboat bill Mr. DAWES presented the conference report on the bill, providing for the transportation of goods in bond across the country. The committee recommend an additional provision in cases of bloc s ade by ice &c., allowing the transfer k goods from one vessel to another. To report was agreed to.

The consideration of the Steamboat bill was then resumed, and considerable progress was made.

On motion of Mr. KETCHAM, a Committee of Conference was appointed on the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad Land Grant bill.

The Easter Recess.

The House then adjourned till Monday.

POLITICAL.

Democratic Politicians in Conclave.

NEW YORK, March 28.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says that August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, reached Washington yesterday morning, and had an informal political caucus, at which about forty of the principal politicians of both Houses were present. The question of holding the National Convention was fully and freely discussed by Casserly, Frank Blair, Stockton, Bayard and others. The feeling was unmistakably against calling the Convention at this time or indicating any positive policy until after the action of the Cincinnati Convention is known. Any coalition with Republicans, it was admitted, must be made on the question of strength only; there must be no surrender of Democratic principles. It was advised that no Democrats would participate in the Cincinnati Convention. There was less disposition to endorse Judge Davis than was expected. The names of Senator Trumbull and Charles Francis Adams were discussed, and also those of General Logan and Gratz Brown.

Arrangements for the Cincinnati Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—The Committee of Arrangements for the May Convention have issued a circular inviting voters, without distinction as to party, to join in sustaining the Constitution as it is, and in securing civil service reform, a tariff for revenue only, general amnesty for past political offenses, and local self-government. It says further: that while the objects of the Liberal Republican and Revenue Reform organizations are in the main the same, the latter organization has for its special object the gathering together of all parties in favor of these principles, and states that arrangements have been made with most of the railroads to return persons free who have paid full fare coming to the Convention. The Convention will make use of both Mozart Hall and Expression Hall. The Committee is using every effort to insure provision for the convenience and comfort of all who may come.

The Louisiana Muddle.

NEW ORLENS, March 28.—The Republican State Central Committee, of which Marshall Packard is Chairman, met to-day and had a long session. They were unanimous and outspoken against a compromise with Warmoth, while desirous of conciliation with such Republicans as may have been his adherents, but are willing to support the regular party organization. The Committee issued a call for a Convention to meet here on April 30th, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The nominations of the State ticket will not be made in this Convention.

The Liberal Movement.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28.—The Washington dispatches in regard to the late action of the Democratic National Central Executive Committee in that city, meets with approbation here. The mention of Trumbull's name in connection with the Presidency on the Liberal ticket, receives the hearty endorsement of a majority of the Liberal Republicans and thinking Democrats both in and out of the Legislature of Illinois.

OBITUARY.

General Humphry Marshall.

LOUISVIALE, March 28.—Gen. Humphry Marshall died at his residence in this city, of pneumonia and brochitis.

Captain George A. Bigelow.

CHICAGO, March 28.—Captain George A. Bigelow, owner of the block purchased by the Government for a Postoffice, died to-day. He was formely a naval officer and was thirty-five years of age.

ARMA VIRUMQUE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The examination of the Marquis De Chambrun was resumed to-day before the Senate Arms Committee.

Mr. Harlan remarked that he was authorized by the Secretary of War to say that the Marquis was at liberty to testify as to any interview they had at the War Department.

The Marquis said that on January 22nd, in a second interview with the Secretary of War, that official declared that nothing could be regarded as confidential in the matter. Moveover, he wanted to have his letter to the Secretary of State spread broad-cast. The Marquis further said that on January 26th, F. W. Peck, for Remington & Co., proposed to examine all the books relating to the transactions of Remington & Sons, and Peck said that **The Remington's Had Given Him $10,000** for this purpose, but not to buy testimony. A. G. Read was present at the interview. The Marquis said he had no reason to object to an examination, but Bellonet had declined to give him power to attend to that business.

Chambrun Explains.

M. Chambrun then went on to detail his conversation with Senator Sumner and spoke of the circumstances under which he gave the Senator the letter from Remington to Lecesne. Four or five days after this he handed Sumner the copy of the telegram from Squire to Remington, stating that he (Squire) had great influence at work for him and two or three days before Mr. Sumner introduced his resolution the Marquis handed to him the letter from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State. He did not give these papers to Mr. Sumner for the purpose of asking an investigation, and

In no way Directly or Indirectly

had he asked for one.

The witness spoke to Senator Schurz in relation to the subject ten or twelve days before the resolution was introduced. He did not ask, nor suggest even remotely that there should be or that he desired an investigation. When the telegram from Paris, dated February 9th, appeared, witness went to the Charge D'Affaires, who

Expressed His Surprise

at it, and said that if such a resolution as that referred to had been passed by the Committee on War Contracts, and had been sent to him to present to the Government he should not do so, but give his Government time to reconsider it.

Mr. Hamlin asked whether the Marquis knew if any person had communicated with the government or individuals in France stating that there would be, or they expected there would be, an investigation into the sale of arms.

The Marquis replied that if any person had so acted, as an official matter, he could not disclose it. He did not say yes or no.

Mr. Schurz asked whether the Marquis knew of any Senator of the United States having had communication with French officials.

The Marquis replied—Not so far as he knew.

Mr. Schurz asked whether the Merquis knew of any person, holding official positions in this country, who have had communications with the French government or private persons about the matter.

The Marquis replied that he did not know, and in a further examination said that about a year ago he gave the name of Gen. Ingalls and C. K. Garrison as being

Implicated in the Sale of Arms.

The Marquis stated that the conversation between himself and the Secretary of War related to Gen. Ingalls. Senator Patterson had previously mentioned the name of Ingalls to the Secretary, the Marquis having given the Senator information about Ingalls' calling at the French Legation. The Secretary informed the Marquis that he was perfectly willing to take action in regard to Ingails, but wanted the Marquis to prefer charges.

Ingalls Had Boasted of His Influence

with the authorities here, and the Marquis had often heard the name of Ingalls mentioned in the Remington investigation.

In reply to Mr. Hamlin, the Marquis said he had furnished the information to General Boynton. General Boynton was the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, a gentleman in whose discretion he had great confidence. The information was furnished at that gentleman's request. The papers he gave to the correspondent were copies of those with which he had furnished Senator Sumner. He did not recollect having given the names of four persons whom he believed to be implicated in the transactions.

Important Witnesses.

The Marquis then gave the names of F. W. Peck, A. G. Reed, C. K. Garrison, and also the names of the book-keeper of E. Remington & Sons and others as witnesses.

Senator Hamlin asked the Marquis whether he knew of any Government official, who had improperly received a dollar or cent in the sale of arms.

The Marquis replied not to his own knowledge.

Senator Hamlin asked him whether he had any such suspicion.

The Marquis replied that he had told the Committee all he knew. What was called the Ring always controlled matters outside rather than inside. He had not taken the trouble to wade in the mire and mud to find out.

He was further interrogated on this point, but nothing definite was elicited.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

SOUTH IMPROVEMENT.

Congress Investigating the Burst Bubble.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—A sub-committee of the House Committee on Commerce have been examining into the acts and purposes of the South Improvement Company, incorporated under a law of Pennsylvania. The object was to combine all the petroleum refineries in the country in their scheme, and they accordingly made written contracts with all the railroads centering in the oil regions to raise the price of freight $1 25 per barrel. The company was to have a rebate of $1 per barrel. The production last year was six million barrels, and if this arrangement had gone into effect the tax on the consumers would have been $7,500,000, of which the railroad companies would have received $1,500,000, leaving the South Improvement Company $6,000,000.

The Secretary of the company stated that all the contracts with the railroad companies have been abrogated in consequence of the investigation of the subject by Congress.

The steamer Baltic has arrived bringing Earl Granville's second note on the Alabama claims

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Doctor Greeley and a Number of New York Republicans Pitch the Present-Taker Overboard, and Cast Their Fortunes with the Missouri Liberals—The Chappaqua Farmer Comes Down from the High Stool of Protection, and Declares for an Adjustable Revenue Tariff.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The following will appear to-morrow in the *Tribune:*

To Col. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1872.

SIR:—We, Republicans of New York, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the old methods of party action from the deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct the free expression of opinion on the important matters which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States. We believe that the time has come when the political offenses of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be made, which will relieve political action from the influence of official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of the Federal power checked.

And, we also believe that, at this time, a special duty rests on the people to do away with corruption in office. The exposures recently made in this State have brought to light evils, which are not confined to one party nor a single locality, and disclose dangers more formidable than any which the Republic has yet encountered.

With the hope that the movement, begun in Missouri, may spread through all the States and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May next, and we invite all Republicans of New York, who agree with us, to cooperate in our action.

[Signed.] HENRY R. SELDEN,
HORACE GREELEY,
HENRY A. CONKLING,
WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,
SINCLAIR TOUCEY,
SIGISMUND MAUPMAN,
IRA O. MILLER,
EDWIN R REYNOLDS,
WILLIAM H. BRIGGS,
CHARLES W. GODARD,
HENRY D. LLOYD.
WILLIAM W. GOODRICH,
WALDO HUTCHINGS,
HIRAM BARNEY,
W. FREEMAN,
J. FITHIAN,
GEORGE P. BRADFORD,
BENJ. A. WILLIS,
HORACE BEMIS,
LEWIS LOEWENTHAL.

The *Tribune's* editorial on the call says: "The letter of certain New York Republicans to Col. Grosvenor, hearwith printed, is the first unequivocal response from the East to the overture of the Liberal Republicans of the West for consultation at Cincinnati on Wednesday, May 1st. *Others will follow.* There is no longer an excuse for doubt that the Convention will be held, and be respectably attended. We presume that should any important action be taken at Cincinnati, those present from each State should designate a portion of their number to cast the vote of that State in Convention. But no one is excluded from attending, and the invitation is so broad that *many will doubtless be present who have not been invited* Cincinnati proffers all a generous welcome.

Whether the Convention will determine to put forth a declaration of principles, to present national candidates, or to adopt some other form of appeal to the country, no one is entitled to forecast. Whatever it shall do or propound will necessarily derive all its force from its accord with public sentiment. This convention speaks with no authority, claims no power but that which will be accorded to the intrinsic worth of its acts and its declarations.

POLITICAL.

The Outlook in Connecticut. Evidently from a Radical Standpoint.

NEW HAVEN, Ct. March 29.—Both Republicans and Democrats express confidence in their ability to elect their Governor on Monday by a popular vote and to carry both branches of the Legislature. The canvass of the Republican State Convention shows a fair gain over their vote last year, and they say that the indications are more favorable than a year since. They estimate the Temperance vote at less than five hundred, but admit it may be larger, perhaps large enough to throw the election of Governor into the Legislature. Governor Jewell's re-election is estimated by the Republicans generally by five hundred to one thousand majority, if heir full vote is polled. The loss of one or perhaps two Republican Senators is anticipated.

The Democrats admit that their vote will fall off in New Haven and Hartford, but claim a larger increase in the larger cities and country towns, and think the Temperance vote will help them materially

The strength of the Labor Reform party is unknown, no figures having been made, but many predict that the result of the Temperance and Labor Reform will injure the Democrats more than Republicans. Among the sporting men no bets are being offered on Hubbard or taken against Jewell, though the latter are freely offered with odds.

A Colored Cabinet Officer, and Why Not?

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 29.—The colored State Convention met to-day, and appointed delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans. A delegate declared that the Convention must demand of the Republican party that a colored man be put in the National Cabinet. Only one-third of the Senate was represented. The proceedings were very noisy.

Not True.

WAHINGTON, March 29.—Several Democratic members of Congress request the publication of the following paragraph:

The statement, recently telegraphed from this city, that at a consultation here, of prominent Democrats with Mr. Belmont, opposition to Judge Davis was expressed, is without any foundation whatever. The subject of preference for candidates was not discussed or referred to.

EARTHQUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Dispatches from the volcanic district of Inyo county, four hundred miles southeast from San Francisco, give additional details of the earthquake disaster. On Tuesday last the shocks continued, though with decreased violence. It is remarkable that only a single slight shock on Tuesday was felt in Central and Northern California. Cerro Gordo was badly damaged. Some of the buildings were thrown down, but only one man was killed. Lone Pine appears to have been directly over the center of the disturbance. Among the killed at the latter place was a Mr. Joy, aged forty-two, a native of Texas; the remainder were all Spanish Americans. The earthquake was first described as like a park of artillery fired beneath the town. Col. Whipple, who was in the second story of an adobe house, states that he had just time to jump from bed and get to the door, when the house appeared to crumble to pieces beneath him. He was buried among the ruins, but succeeded in extricating himself from the debris, suffering from the severe pain of his wounds. The scene beggars description. Nearly the whole population was buried beneath the ruins. Cries for help and screams of pain from the wounded filled the air, while those who escaped from the ruins were calling for rescue—fathers, brothers, wives and children. The first shock was followed in quick succession by three others. Over three hundred distinct shocks were felt between half-past two o'clock and sunrise. In fact the earth was in a constant shake and tremble for over three hours. A chasm was opened extending thirty-five miles down the valley, ranging from three inches to four feet in width. Rocks were torn from their places and rolled into the valley. Everywhere through the valley are seen evidences of the terrible convulsion of nature. At Swaza Col. Tregols of the smelting works was killed. There is much desolation among the inhabitants of Lone Pine.

A dispatch from Vezola says that a severe shock was felt in the city last night and are still coming from the south-east. Persons anticipate the finding of an immense chasam in the mountains in the east, as soon as the snow disappears sufficiently to admit of an investigation.

Rumors that volcanic action has been seen on the summit of the Green Hood mountains, sixty miles south of Vezo are in circulation. The people in that vicinity have all left, fearing the recurrence of a general convulsion of nature, which according to tradition occurred there some hundreds of years ago, and created what is now known as Owen's River Valley, but what was before Chain mountains. The section affected by the earthquake is scarcely inhabited, but mainly by people working the silver-bearing lead mines.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

Shocking Explosion—Ashbury's Honors.

LONDON, March 30.—Information has been received of a shocking accident in Cornwall. An explosion occurred in a safety fuse manufactory where a number of females were employed, causing a sad loss of life. Seven women were killed, one is missing, and several others were seriously injured, and it is feared some of them may not survive.

Ashbury, who was recently elected Commodore of the Royal Harwick Yacht Club, has been appointed Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club.

FRANCE.

Who is the Ally.

PARIS, March 31.—The National Assembly took a recess yesterday until the 22nd of April. Previous to adjournment President Thiers addressed the Assembly. He guaranteed the maintenance of internal order declared the army was faithful, and assured the Chamber that no interruption of peace was threatened from abroad. In the course of his speech he intimated that France was not entirely isolated. She was not without alliances.

ITALY.

Postal and Marine.

ROME, March 31.—A postal convention was concluded on the 26th, between Russia and Italy.

Negotiations with the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship company for the establishment of a line of steamers between Italy and Asia, are progressing to a satisfactory conclusion.

DR. HOWARD'S CASE.

Hiram I. Has an Idea—He Concludes to Move in the Matter of the Nation's Injured Honor.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President will to-morrow send to the House of Representatives a reply to the resolution calling for information relative to the trial, conviction and sentence of Dr. Howard by the Spanish authorities in Cuba. The documents are voluminous, beginning with December, 1870. They show much interest on the part of our government in the matter, and that not a little difficulty existed to determine whether the doctor was really a citizen of the United States. Our government has asked for, but has not received, a copy of the proceedings of the Court Martial, before which Howard was tried. The Spanish Minister here says, on information received from Cuba, that Howard did not there enroll himself as a foreigner, as required by the law of 1870. There are, however, other papers tending to show his American citizenship. It is evident that the Secretary of State is not entirely clear on that point. He has, however, instructed our Charge D'Affaires at Madrid to bring this case to the attention of the Spanish Government, and to point out the fact that Howard is a native citizen of the United States, and to remonstrate against the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Cuba in his case as a violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, and to ask for his immediate release.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"WE THE PEOPLE."

Anna Dickinson's Lecture at Library Hall—Eulogy of Sumner, Schurz and the Liberal Republicans—Applause and Hisses.

Last evening the concluding lecture of the Mercantile Library Course was delivered at Library Hall by Anna Dickinson, to a large and fashionable audience. The subject announced, "We the People," was elaborated with the vim and brilliancy characteristic of the talented lecturess. After a few preliminary flourishes, Miss D. came right down to the "hard pan," and stated with great deliberation and emphasis, her opinion of the Liberal Republican movement. Sumner and Schurz and Greeley she said were the brains of the Republican party. At this juncture some office holder's clerk, with a dirty paper collar, hissed the speaker. But she was not to be deterred, she said, and when the party get so poor that they cannot stand a little free speech it was poor indeed. The Liberal Republican papers, like the New York *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Springfield *Republican*, spoke the honest sentiments of the Republican masses. (More hisses.) The nerve and brains of the party are dead set against Grant and his "mess" and propose to stem the tide of corruption which flows out from Washington. The assertion that Grant saved the country is as stupid as it is untrue, and is a slander on the hundreds of thousands of dead "blue coats" who had given their lives that the Republic might live. These dead nameless heroes were the real savior's of the country. I speak as a non-voting, impartial citizen, desiring to see the evils of the present state of things corrected. Only the other day in Kentucky they held a convention in which there were seventy-eight Federal office holders. [Renewed hisses.] It is said that Republics are ungrateful, and the best evidence of its truth is the attempt of political bummers to read out of the party such men as Sumner, Greeley, Gratz Brown, and Schurz. [Great sensation.] The argument that Grant is the only man that can save the country is an outrage on every honest voter in the land. They tell us that he pays the national debt. Was ever such nonsense heard of as this? The *people*, who pay the debt, get no credit for it whatever.

Miss Dickinson belongs to that not overnumerous class who are disposed "to tell the truth and shame the devil." The lecture was listened to attentively throughout, and created a decided flutter among the loyal gentry who expected to hear Grant pronounced "a great and good man."

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The Philadelphia Test Case Decided.

Yesterday we referred to the case of Mr. G. Eckler, a saloon keeper of Allegheny, who applied to the Courts for relief from the new liquor law, and referred to a case in Philadelphia, where a similar principle was involved. The Philadelphia case has since been decided, as appears from the Philadelphia *Post*:

W. L. Hirst, presented to the Court the petition of Robert McClain, proprietor of the well-known tavern at the depot in Germantown, setting forth that his tavern had been duly licensed for the last twenty years and upwards; that by the act of April, 1858, the City Commissioners are required to receive applications for licences, and upon the provisions of the act being complied with, to issue the licenses; that on March 20 he made application to the Commissioners, and was ready to perform the requirements of the act; that his application was refused, and prays a mandamus to compel the Commissioners to issue the license.

The following is the answer given by the commissioners to McClain's application.

Messrs. R. McClain and others: In accordance with a notice from the Local Option Committee of the Twenty-second ward, dated March 1, 1871, and signed by Loven Burrit, George D. Stroud and Lewis D. Vail, in regard to an act of Assembly, approved May 4, 1870, (P. L., page 522), authorizing the legal voters of the Twenty-second ward to vote upon the question of license or no license, and a majority of said voters having voted in favor of no license, your applications for licenses are refused. Respectfully yours,

THOS. M. LOCKE,
JAMES HAIN,
ALEX MCCUEN,
City Commissioners.

The case of Eckler here has the same legal bearing as the Philadelphia case.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD OUTLET TO CHICAGO.

The Work to be Vigorously Prosecuted.

The certificate of incorporation of the Ohio Division of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago railroad has been filed at Columbus. This division will extend from a point in Poland township, Mahoning county, on the boundary line between Ohio and Pennsylvania, through Mohoning, Trumbull, Portage, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Seneca, Hancock, Wood, Henry and Defiance counties, to a point on the boundary line between Ohio and Indiana, in Defiance county. The capital stock is $3,000,000. The incorporators are Wm. Keyser, Walter C. Quincy, George R. Dennis, John K. Cowen and John Gardiner. It is understood that the work will be vigorously pushed forward the incoming spring.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

A Useless Delegation.

A delegation of Republican dealers was to leave for Harrisburg last evening to endeavor to get the Legislature to recall and reconsider the liquor bill, or in case of failure to try to induce Gov. Geary to veto it. As word has come that the Governor has signed the bill we suppose the dealers will return home resolved to vote the Radical ticket again as an acknowledgement of the justice of the enactment and that they have not been "needlessly trifled with by law makers" for whom they used their influence to send to Harrisburg.

A Melancholy Break Down.

There are lively break downs that make an audience laugh, and there are sad and sorrowful break downs that make the kind hearted grieve. To the latter class belongs the enervation of body and mind which is usually called "general debility," or "nervous weakness," and which, when neglected, too often terminates in atrophy and death. A wholesome medicated stimulant is the one thing needed in cases of this description, and science and experience unite in pointing to PLANTATION BITTERS as the true specific. The fact that it combines the properties of an invigorant with those of a regulator and alterative, in exactly the proportions necessary to produce a radical change in the tone of the system, and the action of the digestive and secretive organs, is an unanswerable argument in its favor as a general restorative

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

Office Holders to the Front—Tax Payers to the Rear.

Yesterday morning the delegates elected and *selected* on Saturday assembled in the District Court room for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Harrisburg on the 10th instant.

The material of the convention was indicated at length in yesterday's issue. At eleven o'clock the delegates assembled in the District Court room, and were called to order by Russell Errett.

After the election of Secretaries the list of Directors was called and the delegates passed in their "memorandums."

E. J. Allen was elected permanent President by acclamation.

F. C. Negley moved that the Convention now proceed to make nominations for delegates to the State Convention. Adopted.

The chairman announced that three Senatorial and seved Representative delegates were to be elected.

Hon. P. C. Shannon Senatorial delegate from the North District, and Messrs. Arthur Hobson, H. M. Long, and Wm. Coates, representative delegates from the same district, were elected by acclamation.

The Convention then took a recess until one o'clock.

On reassembling, Mr. Watson remarked that he wanted to vote honestly and not sneakingly, and thought the voting should be *viva voce*. No man should be afraid to open his eyes and mouth and speak for the delegates of his choice. That political harlequin, Russell Errett, here bristled up at this unlooked for exhibition of independence. He could not allow the question to go to a vote with such an impression as that conveyed by the remarks of the gentleman who had just spoken, The "marking" system was adopted. The election then took place, with the following result:

Senatorial Representatives—Russel Errett, South Side; P. C. Shannon, North Side, and R. W. Mackey, Middle District.

Representative Delegates—Middle District—T. S. Bigelow, B. W. Morgan. South Side—John Paul, M. W. Shaffer. North Side—Arthur Hobson, J. M. Long, Wm. Coates.

The statement in the *Chronicle* of yesterday that the "the delegates go to the Gubernatorial Convention entirely untrammeled either on the Gubernatorial or Supreme Judge question," will do for those whose bumps of gullibility is as big as a cocoanut. Of course, there was no formal resolution offered, but it was boasted on the street and in the convention, and is as true as gospel, that the delegates are all Hartranft men, and nobody could have made the "riffle" at the sham primaries, except those who wore a Hartranft "collar." The *Gazette* and the other organs who have been working against Hartranft will gracefully (!) accept the situation.

The convention adjourned in a hurry before the committee on contested seats returned, but it is understood to use an Alex. McClure phrase that Tommy Houston was "counted out."

STABBED TO DEATH, WITH AN UMBRELLA.

Death of John Kemp Yesterday—Coroner's Jury Empannelled and Inquest Adjourned.

Early yesterday morning, Conrad Kemp, the man who was stabbed in the eye with an umbrella in Allegheny, on Sunday afternoon last, died at his home on Virgin alley, near Madison avenue, of the injuries then received. The facts were given at length on Monday last, and the conjecture of the physicians that the wound was necessarily fatal was verified. Yesterday, Chief of Police, Clark, made information before the Deputy Mayor, charging Nicolaus with murder. The accused was locked up to await a hearing.

Coroner West empannelled a jury yesterday afternoon, but the inquest was adjourned without taking any testimony, and will be resumed to-day, after a *post mortem* examination of the remains has been made. In the meanwhile Nicolaus remains in the lock-up. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and married.

Be Careful.

In these days, when light hats, hot air, and sedentary occupations, cause the hair to fall out, it is a matter of no little importance to know which of the hair preparations are of any value. The majority as has been frequently proved by the first dermatologists, or hair doctors, possess little or no merit. Such being the fact, it is consoling to those afflicted to know there is really one good article, which is recommended and used by the first medical authority, and has stood every test, many years. This preparation is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer—a truly scientific compound, which is unquestionably the best preparation of the kind now before the American public. It will restore to gray hair its original color, cleanse the head thoroughly, cure all eruption of the scalp; and will always restore the hair so long as any germs remain, as they almost invariably do, until extreme old age has destroyed the roots. The original article is made by R. R. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—*Forney's Press Jan.* 25, 1868. d&w-1t

No Pill in the World

Ever had anything like the circulation of Ayer's Pills. Throughout these States, Mexico, and Central American republics, down the slopes of the Andes, and across the pampas of South America, in negro villages amid the fervid wilds of Africa, throughout the jungles of Australia, and the islands of the Pacific, these Pills are known and everywhere used as family remedies for diseases. With distant nations, their wonderful cures attract more attention than they do at home; for the sentiment of wonder takes a far deeper hold on their minds than the result of a higher scientific skill with us. The amount consumed required seventy-five thousand doses a day to supply it. An inspection of the manufactory showed us how this enormous demand is made and sustained. Added to the consummate skill of their composition, is an extreme care in their manufactory, which at once secures the most perfect material and their most accurate combination. The consequence is a power and certainty in controlling disase which other remedies never attained.—Baltimore Courier.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures constipation stomach ache, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quiting, soothing effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire Physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles gratis to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 50 cents, and one bottle will save many doctor bills.

Rough Hands

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	100
United States 6s, 1881	114¾@.15
United States 6s (Coupons)	115¾@115⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865	112⅛ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1864	112⅛ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1865	1 12⅛@113⅛
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	111⅛@111⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	112⅛@113
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	112⅞ Bid
United States 10-40s	108½@108⅝
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108⅝@108⅞
Currency Sixes	115⅛ Bid
New 5 Per Cents	109⅝@110⅛

PITTSBURGH PRODUCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The weather continues mild and pleasant. The rivers are in navigable order and quite a large amount of coal has departed for the south and southwest. Business on the landing presented a lively appearance, the steamboatmen all being seemingly in the best of spirits. There is little or no change in the markets as regards prices. Large numbers of country dealers are arriving daily and are making liberal purchases. This is as it should be. So long as Pittsburgh merchants are prepared to sell goods as cheap and upon as accommodating terms as they can be had in the East, there is no good reason why they should not secure a prosperous trade.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	594
Wheat, sks	813
Butter, pks	45
Apples, bbls	472
Corn, sks	1,406
Oats, sks	1,017
Bacon, tcs	106
Barley, sks	170
Bacon, pcs	5,719
Cheese, bxs	170

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have nothing new to note. The demand was fair and sales regular; sugar cured hams at 11¾c; canvassed 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain 6c; ribbed sides 7¼c; short rib 8c; clear 8½c; breakfast bacon 10½a11c; ham sausage 10c; dried beef 17c; tierced lard 9½c, half barrels 10c, buckets 11c, mess pork $14 per barrel.

HAY—The market ruled firm with a good local demand. The current rates with sales were $24a28 00 per ton as per quality for baled.

HOMINY—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We note sales in a regular way at $4 50a4 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—The demand was fair and sales regular. Peach Blows 75a85c per bushel; common and mixed lots sold lower.

PEANUTS—The market contains an ample supply with current sales at 8½a9c per pound.

SALT—In good supply with sales by the car load at $1 85; store sales at $2 per barrel.

OIL—Sales extra No. 1 lard oil in a jobbing way at 83a85c, and No. 2 at 62a63c; linseed oil 92a95c.

GROCERIES—The market was not an active one. The indications are for lower figures; the leading houses are well prepared for the spring trade. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 25c; prime 24c; good 23½c; fair 23c; Java 28c; roast, pure, 27c; lower grades 25a26c.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans 11a11½c; prime 10½c; good 10c; fair 9½c; choice Porto Rico 10¾c; prime 10¼c; Demerara, choice, 11¾c; good 11¼c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard hards 13½c; do A 12¼c; do B 12¾c; do ex. C 15c, do C 11¾c; do C yellow 11¾c; Chesapeake do ex. C 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice 70c; prime 68c; good 65c; fair 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips 75c; white honey 65c; Havemeyer & Elder's 65a67c; other grades from 40a60c.

RICE—Carolina choice 9¼c; prime 9¼c; good 9c; Rangoon 8a8¼c; Patna 8¼a9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper 22c; do Pimento 16c; Cassia 50c; cloves 20c; nutmegs $1 30.

ASHES—The market has undergone no quotable changes; the demand was brisk and previous prices unchanged; soda ash, common 7c; refined 8c; nitrate soda 5½c; potash 10c; pearls 11c per lb.

APPLES—The market remains somewhat unsettled and correct figures are difficult to obtain; sales are reported of common to medium at $3a4; choice $4 50a5 50; it is difficult to obtain over $5 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the requirements of the trade; we note sales common to medium at 65a70c; prime to choice 75a80 per gallon.

BUTTER—The recepts continue liberal; prices are less firm although we have no changes to note; we can report sales of good to prime 18a30c; fair to medium 20a25c; inferior to common 10a15c.

BEANS—The stock in first hands has been very much reduced; the result was a firm market and a larger inquiry; the extreme prices range from $2 50a3 00 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market dull; the supply exceeds the demand; we are noted sales at 5½a6c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is still a small demand; we can report sales at 4½c per lb; $8 50 per bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling at $3 25 per case.

CANNED GOODS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; sales of peaches, 3 lb cans, at $6a7 per case, as per quality and brand. Tomatoes $4 50a5 00; corn $5 50a6 00a7 00 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—The market contains a fair supply; sales from first hands at 8a8¼c; from stores 8¾a9c.

CHEESE—The market ruled firm, and the demand was restricted, as buyers are timid about paying the present rates: Goshen 19a20c; factory 17a18.

CARBON OIL—The market ruled dull; prices weak and very unsatisfactory standard brands being quoted in round lots at 19a20c per gallon, store rates at usual advance.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair supply; we quote sales of Sackett's bell berries at $16a17 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market contains a fair supply although prices are a little uncertain; we omit figures.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing with a fair stock in first hands; we can report sales at 19c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market could not be termed an active one; this seems to be the general situation at all the leading points; prices have been more firm for some days; the stock in first hands is not large; the leading operators quote as follows in a jobbing way: Spring wheat, common to good $7 40a7 60; choice $7 75a7 85; red winter wheat, fair to good $7 75a7 85; choice to fancy $8a8 25. Rye flour steady at $5 50 per barrel.

GRAIN—The operations for some days have been quite small, the market being pretty much at a stand still. Wheat scarce, a good article selling readily at the following: Red winter $1 63a1 65; white $1 67a1 70; the mills have a fair stock on hand. Oats steady and prices without change; we quote mixed at 47c; prime white 48c. Corn is without alteration; sales were reported at 58a60c. Rye firm; all good parcels offered find ready purchasers at $1 00 per bushel. Barley—we quote spring at 70a75c; fall 80a85c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 4, 1872.

REMARKS—The market so far as relates to transactions was dull, prices being very unsatisfactory. This, however, has been the situation for some time. An improvement would no doubt be very satisfactory to a number of dealers. In the absence of sales we can only furnish the nominal rates.

CRUDE

We quote the following rates:

Spot	9¼c
S. O. all year	9¼c
B. O. same time	12c

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The following are the quotations for eastern delivery:

Spot till April 15th	21¼c
April	21c
May	22¾c
June	23¾c

We did not learn of any sales.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 3.—The *Courier* says: The market was more active with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls	spot	3 50
500	"	spot	3 50
2,000	"	s. o. May and June	3 67½
1,000	"	regular	3 50
1,000	"	"	3 52½
1,000	"	b. o. to June 30	4 00
2,000	"	" " " "	4 00
2,000	"	" " " "	4 02½
1,000	"	" " " "	4 00
2,000	"	" 2d quarter	5 52½
1,000	"	spot	3 50
2,000	"	"	3 47½
500	"	spot	3 45
1,000	"	b. o. 2d quarter	4 10
2,000	"	s. o. May and June	3 67½
2,000	"	s. o. 3d quarter	3 52½

LOWER ROAD.

1,000	"	spot	3 50
1,000	"	"	3 52½
1,000	"	"	3 55
1,000	"	"	3 52½
500	"	"	3 50
500	"	"	3 52½
500	"	"	3 50
300	"	"	3 55

OIL CITY.

1,000	"	spot	3 75
1,000	"	"	3 70

Market closed firmer.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Closing of the 2d. The market is dull and more or less nominal. Crude in bulk 12¼c. Refined held at 22½. No calls of importance are reported. For Philadelphia delivery prices show very little change; the demand is small. The sales embrace 6,000 bbls refined for short delivery at 21¾, and 2,500 deliverable in ten days at 21c.

ROUSEVILLE, April 3.—Market very quiet at $3 50a3 55. No sales reported.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 3.—Market firm at $3 60.

TITUSVILLE, April 3—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 47a3 50.

OIL CITY, April 3.—Market quiet; ordinary on lower road $3 50; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 67¾.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Market steady.

Standard White	21¼a22¾c
Crude	11¼a11¾c
Cases	26¾c
April	21¾a22c
May	22a23¾c
June	23¾a24c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, April 1, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty-six cars, the principal part of which came from Chicago. The run was not considered heavy, and many of the dealers looked for an active market, even if prices would be no better. But they were disappointed. Trade opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The cattle from Chicago this week were bought high, and sellers held on to them pretty well. The feeling from the opening to the close was bad, and sales were made with difficulty. Prices, as compared with last week were a shade better, but as cattle were ¼c higher at Chicago the advance was not considered enough here, and with drovers holding cattle so as to let them out the market as above noted ruled slow and dull. So unsatisfactory was the state of trade that many of the dealers withdrew their stock from the market. Eusign Newton had two loads of exceedingly fine cattle on the market, and after seeing the way matters were going, withdrew one load of the best and sent them to East Liberty.

Holmes S. & Co., Rothchild and Z. Hazlewood, J. B. Greenwald & Kahn and most of the dealers had cattle left over, not being willing to sell at the prices offered. Taking the advance of cattle west into consideration, the market was a hard one and prices very unsatisfactory to sellers, among whom there was the usual amount of grumbling. Our butchers have had some pretty hard markets, and complain that they are selling but little meat, and this, with collections difficult to make, is the reason they are compelled to buy so low down or not at all. The follaweng are the prices current for the different grades: Extra 1,300 to 1,400 lbs. steers, smooth and fat, $7a7 25; prime 1,200 lbs. steers, $6 50 a6 75; medium 1,100 lbs. steers, $6 25a 6 37; fair steers 1,000 lbs, $6; common stock, such as cows, stags, &c. $4 75a5 75; Bulls, $4a4 75.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep at the yards today were about 225 head, a larger number than have been on sale here for some time. In quality the offerings were good. The market opened up slow, and continued so until the close. Prices as compared with last week were about ½c lower, and at the decline not many were wanted. Some lots were left over unsold, and will be sent to East Liberty.

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, April 3, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle continue light. The number of buyers present are more than enough to take all cattle offering, but with a bad feeling ruling the market is very slow and very few cattle are changing hands, in fact hardly enough on which to base quotations. Following are the rates holders are asking for the different grades of stock: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb. steers, $6 75a7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lb. steers, $6 25a6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lb. steers, $5 50a6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs., $4a4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $4a4 50, Texas steers, $4 25a4 50.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were light to-day. The market is slow and dull, and very little stock is changing hands. Trade rules inactive, with no prospect of getting any better this week. Prices unchanged since yesterday. Following are the rates ruling for the different grades:

Extra, Philadelphia	$5 00a5 10
Prime, Philadelphia	4 75a5 00
Yorkers	450a4 65

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were heavy today, and in quality are inferior to the offerings of the last few weeks. This branch of the trade seems to be in sympathy with the cattle and hog market, and but few are selling. Prices on all grades are about ½c lower, with a bad feeling ruling. From appearances it looks as if there was going to be a break down, at least the tendency to-day is very much that way. The following are the prices ruling for the different grades: Extra, 100 to 110 pounds, $9; good to prime, 85 to 90 pounds $8 50a8 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 pounds, $7a7 50; common $6a7.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Gold was dull at 109¾a110. Loans were made at from 1-32 to 3 per cent for carrying Clearings $12,500,000.

Governments were strong and higher.

The Stock market at the opening presented a ragged appearance, and outsiders were frightened at the speculation. Something had to be done by the clique to keep the market from drifting into a panic, and the leading bulls put their shoulder to the wheel, when up went the entire list. Erie was lifted from 62¾ to 62½; then C. C. & I. C. was taken in hand and run up to 32¾. The Western Union pool lent a helping hand, and put their favorite up to 75½. After this Central advanced to 100. Ohios followed, and the price marked up to 50¾. This was the end of the bull movement, and as soon as money eased up there was a general break in prices ranging from ½ to 1½ per cent. In many cases the lowest prices of the day were made, and there was considerable pressure to sell. In the general decline Western Union tumbled to 74¼; Union Pacific to 38¾; Northwestern common to 81½; Ohios to 49½; New York Central to 98; Lake Shore to 96; Pacific Mail to 63; Rock Island to 115¾; Boston, Harlem and Erie to 9¾; C. C. and I. C. to 31¾.

The market closed feverish, with a slight recovery from the lowest prices made.

The *Express* says that the bull movement has been staggered by the decline of yesterday and to-day, and the enthusiasm of the outside public is subsiding.

Money was stringent; opened at 1-16 to ⅛ per cent per day, and closed at from 7 to 7 1-6.

State bonds were dull and heavy.

The offers to sell bonds to Government amounted to $2,426,950 at from 109-55 to 111-06; awards of $1,000,000 were made at from 109 50 to 109-87.

PRODUCE.

Cotton less active; sales of 3,000 bales middling upland at 23¾. Flour dull and nominal; superfine western and State $6 30a6 65; common to good extra $6 70a 7 00; good to choice $7 05a7 60; white wheat western extra $7 70a8 30. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88c. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 49a1 52½; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 60; amber Michigan $1 80; extra choice white western $1 90. Barley in fair request; mixed State 85; Bay Quinte $1 10; Canada West $1 08. Malt unchanged. Corn firm; western mixed afloat 72½c; in store 69½c; old western mixed delivered 72c. Oats dull; western 53a55; Ohio 55a56c. Eggs steady at 22a23c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm; 25a65c for 1871; 10a30c for 1870, 10a15c for 1869. Leather quiet; hemlock sole 28a29½c; Orinoco 27a27½c. Wool firm; California fall clip 43c; pulled 60c. Coffee quiet; Rio 17¾a20c. Sugar firmer; fair to good refined 8⅝a8¾c, Cuba 8¼a9½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice firm at 8¾a9¾c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 22¼a22¾c. Turpentine quiet at 68½c. Pork more active; new mess $12 30a12 90; prime $10 50a10 75. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¼a8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Butter quiet; western 11a24c. Cheese dull at 13a19c.

DRY GOODS.

The market continues moderately active and steady with a buoyant tone to woolen goods with some inquiry for anything staple in anticipation of future wants and higher prices. Printing cloths are scarce and firm at 8¼a8½c; good to extra prints go off freely at 11¼a12c for the best brands and 12½a13c for dolly varden styles; printed lawns, percales and worsted dress goods are in good request at 22a22¼c for New York mills, 21c for Wamsutta, 20c for flower of mill, 16c for gem of spindle, 14½c for gold medal and S. W. Slaters, 14c for red cross ingrains, 13c for Congress do, 14c for new market bleached and colored jeans, 17c for Naumkeag satteens, 80c for Gaffs braid, 90c for star and American worsted do, alpaca do, 60c for common and high color dress braid regular and 70c for best makes six cord spool cotton.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Flour—extra spring dull at $4 25a6 50. Wheat—No 2 spring firm at $1 20¼a1 20¾. Corn—No 2 mixed dull at 37¾a37¾c. Oats—No 2 ¼c better at 30½c. Rye—No 2 easier at 68½a 71½c. Barley—No 2 neglected; very quiet at 48¾a49c. Provisions stronger; mess pork $11 25 cash; $11 30a11 35 seller's April; lard $8 15a8 17½; bulk meats, loose, a shade firmer; shoulders $3 75a 3 85; sides, cloar rib 5¾a5¾c; clear 6a6¼c; hams in pickle steady at 7¾a9½c. High-wines firm at 83c. Hogs $4a8 50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Cotton steady; middling 22¾c. Flour firm; family $7 50 a7 75. Wheat steady, red $1 68a1 70. Corn quiet at 46a48c. Rye firm at 90a92c. Oats steady at 38a42c. Barley quiet and unchanged at 60a75c. Mess pork active and advanced, closing at $12 25 cash, $12 25 seller June. Lard quiet and weak at 8½a8¾c. Bulk meats dull at 4a4½a6½c. Bacon quiet and weak; shoulders 5c; sides 6¼a6¾c. Hogs dull and declined to $3 90 a4 25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 3.—Wheat firm and unchanged; No 2, $1 65; red winter, $1 56. Corn steady at 52c. Oats firm, 43c. Refined petroleum steady at 21c in car lots; trade lots 22a23½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 3.—Tobacco—sales of 189 hhds lugs at $7 00a7 75; low to medium leaf $8 00@10 00; fair to good $10 50a 13 00. Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton firmer; middling 22½c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7 25. Grain quiet and firm; corn 59a60c; rye 85c90c; oats 55c. Provisions quiet and firm; bacon, shoulders 5a5½c; sides clear rib 6¼c; clear 6¾c; mess pork quiet. Whisky quiet at 83c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Flour less active; choice Minnesota $8 50; Indiana and Ohio $7 75a8 25. Wheat in light demand; State and western red $1 60a1 61. Rye steady at 87a88c. Corn in moderate demand, mixed western 66c. Oats dull; white 54a55c; mixed 52a53c. Malt $1 15a 1 20. Provisions dull. Crude petroleum 16c; refined 21½c. Whisky 82a90c.

Why be Troubled With Coughs Colds, Hoarseness,

or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy so safe, thorough, and so easily obtainable as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? Those who have contracted severe colds may save their lungs from the dangerous irritation which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and any one threatened with Throat disease, will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and healing the inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

NICHOLSON—On Tuesday evening, March 26th, at nine o'clock, LULU, daughter of W. A. and Maggie Nicholson, aged five years.

CHADWICK—On Friday, March 29, 1872, Mrs. MARY ANN CHADWICK, wife of Wm. Chadwick, in the fifty-second year of her age.

MEANS—On Saturday morning, March 30, at 8:30 o'clock, ROBERT MEANS, son of Robert and Eliza S. Means, aged 20 years and 5 months.

LANG—On Sunday morning, March 31, 1872, at 10 o'clock, HENRY W. LANG, in his 76th year.

MEEDS—On Monday morning, April 1st, 1872, at 4 o'clock, MRS. S. AUGUSTA BARKER, wife of Harrison P. Meeds.

MEEDS—On Monday morning, April 1, at 4 o'clock, S. AUGUSTA BARKER wife of Harrison P. Meeds, aged 29 years, 3 months and 7 days.

SPECK—On Tuesday, April 2d, at six o'clock a. m., CATHERINE SPECK, of Baden, Germany, aged 87 years.

Plain Words for the People,

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and restorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invalid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in indigestion, nervous debility, biliary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical system and enervate the mind, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of thousands of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that numerous and harassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restorative and protective elements of the materia medica—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Bitters is better known, held in greater esteem, and commands a larger sale, than any other proprietory medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

Queer Questions.

One of the queerest notions that enters the heads of people now-a-days, is that consumption cannot be cured. Of course, if people will allow disease to take its own course, without doing anything to arrest it, then it will not be cured. But if proper means are made use of at the start then there is a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured thousands of cases, which, if left alone, would, in all likelihood, have ended fatally. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has also cured many far advanced cases of consumption, and that too, by a principal as plain, as that by which water puts out fire.

The Doctor's LUNG SOUND, by which he explores and investigates the state of the lungs, makes their condition as plain, as if the chest were made of glass and you could see their workings. Dr. Keyser with his Lung Cure, has gained high credit in the cure of all diseases of the throat and lungs and pulmonary organs. Office and Medicine Store 107 Liberty street. Every day except Saturday and Tuesday. A treatise on chronic lung diseases sent free wherever it is ordered.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 50.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS

of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry Shield's, deceased, late of Fairwood township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to

J. V. SCOTT,
ap3-3tw Administrator.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO. PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 20th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1872,

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1872.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all Persons Paying the Whole Amount of their taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
ap3d&W